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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1876.

A Disappointment.

The large crowd in the galleries of the House to-day experienced a great disappointment when Mr. Blaine failed to get the floor for a speech. Mr. Tarbox, the Massachusetts Democratic accident, who expected to gain fame by a contest with the Maine statesman, would scarcely have interested his auditors but for the fact that it was expected to bring out a reply from Blaine. The latter listened carelessly to what Tarbox had to say, and then, with a few contemptuous sentences, swept away all that Tarbox had said, showed that he had surreptitiously obtained possession of a speech of Blaine's and made improper use of it. Tarbox was a disappointed man when Mr. Blaine contemptuously waved him away, and intimated plainly that he was too far beneath his notice to merit a reply. Mr. Blaine wanted to use another opportunity, of which he was deprived, however, simply because the Democrats were afraid of him. Mr. Blaine had yesterday entered a motion to reconsider a vote whereby he could speak on the subject of the Caldwell letter. This has always been considered a motion of high privilege, and for the first time a member of the House was taken off the floor when about to speak on the question of reconsideration under a ruling which cannot hold water. As a result any member can now move to reconsider, and at the same time move to lay the motion on the table, and thus prevent Blaine from making a speech. Randall has such wonderful expedients at his command that if he really desires to make another speech, he will find another opportunity to do so.

Secretary Cameron

left here to day for Harrisburg, whence he will leave for Cincinnati.

No Prospect of a General Indian War.

General Sherman stated to-day that he was in receipt of recent dispatches from the Indian country, and from these judged that there was no disposition to enter into a general war, as has been feared. The present operating columns, he thinks, will quickly disperse of the hostile savages congregated on Powder river. He also states that the stories of numerous murders are not sustained by the official reports from commanding officers.

The State Republican Delegations.

The following is a list showing the official action of the different State Republican conventions, where taken, indicating their personal preferences:

STATES.	Electoral vote.	Instructed for ...	Vote in Convention.	Unpledged.	Approved.
Alab'a, reg's.	10	20		Bristow	
Alab'a, bol's.	10	20	Morton.		
Arkansas	6	12	Morton.		
California	6	12		Blaine.	
Connecticut	6	12			Yes.
Colorado	3	6			Yes.
Delaware	3	6			Yes.
Florida	4	8			Yes.
Georgia	11	22			Yes.
Illinois	21	42			Yes.
Indiana	15	30	Morton.		
Iowa	11	22		Blaine.	
Kansas	5	10		Bristow.	
Kentucky	12	24			Yes.
Louisiana	8	16		Blaine	
Maine	7	14			Yes.
Maryland	8	16		Blaine	
Massachusetts	13	26			Yes.
Michigan	11	22			Yes.
Minnesota	5	10		Blaine.	
Mississippi	8	16			Yes.
Missouri	15	30		Blaine.	
Nebraska	3	6	Blaine		
Nevada	3	6		Blaine.	
New Hamp'e	5	10		Blaine.	
New Jersey	9	18			Yes.
New York	35	70	Conkling.		
North Car'a	10	20			Yes.
Ohio	22	44	Hayes.		
Oregon	3	6	Blaine		
Pennsyl'a	29	58	Hartranft		
Rhode Is'd	4	8			Yes.
S. Carolina	7	14			Yes.
Tennessee	12	24			Yes.
Texas	8	16			Yes.
Vermont	5	10			Yes.
Virginia	11	22		Blaine	
W. Virginia	5	10		Blaine	
Wisconsin	10	20		Blaine	
Territories					
Arizona		2		Blaine	
Dakota		2		Blaine	
Dist. of Col.		2			Yes.
Idaho		2	Blaine		
Montana		2	Blaine		
New Mexico		2			
Utah		2			
Washington		2			
Wyoming		2			

SUMMARY.

Total electoral votes	378
Total vote of convention	756
Necessary to a choice	379
Instructed	316
Unpledged	314
Unknown	6
Blaine	146
Conkling	70
Hartranft	58
Bristow	46
Hayes	44
Morton	40

It will be seen that Mr. Blaine has double the amount of official recognition given to other candidates.

The following, compiled from newspaper accounts of the individual views of delegates, frequently unauthorized, as well as from the official decision of the conventions, presents the most favorable prospects of the candidates, and will doubtless very materially differ from these figures when brought down to the test of a formal ballot:

STATES.	Electoral vote.	Blaine	Bristow	Morton	Conkling	Hartranft	Hayes	Jewell	Washburne	Unknown
Alabama, regular	10	20		2						
Alabama, bolters				8						
Arkansas	6			12						
California	6	12								
Connecticut	6				10					
Colorado	3	6								
Delaware	3									6
Florida	4									8
Georgia	11	22				1	5	3		
Illinois	21									
Indiana	15								30	
Iowa	11	22								
Kansas	5	10								
Kentucky	12				24					
Louisiana	8								16	
Maine	7	14								
Maryland	8									
Massachusetts	13	15								
Michigan	11	10								
Mississippi	8	5	8							
Missouri	15	30	7	1						1
Nebraska	3	6								
Nevada	3									
New Hampshire	5	5	5							
New Jersey	9									
New York	35	1	60	2						
North Carolina	10			2	2					
Ohio	22	6		2				14		
Pennsylvania	29								58	
Rhode Island	4	7								
South Carolina	7	2		8	2					
Tennessee	12	4	10	8	2					
Texas	8	5		5	13	2				
Vermont	5	5								
Virginia	11	7	3	1						
West Virginia	5									
Wisconsin	10	20								
Territories										
Arizona	2									
Dakota	2									
District of Columbia	2									
Idaho	2									
Montana	2									
New Mexico	2									
Utah	2									
Washington	2									
Wyoming	2									
Total	378	302	126	130	87	58	46	10	1	16

Whole vote of the convention	756
Necessary for a choice	379
For Mr. Blaine	302
For Mr. Morton	130
For Mr. Bristow	126
For Mr. Conkling	87
For Mr. Hartranft	58
For Mr. Hayes	46
For Mr. Jewell	10
For Mr. Washburne	1
Unknown	16

According to this table Mr. Blaine lacks but 77 votes of a majority, and has nearly three times the strength of the next in order, Morton and Bristow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1876.

Mr. Kerr's Lease of Life Brief.

Speaker Kerr was to-night attacked with some alarming symptoms in his disease. There was a consultation of his physicians, the result of which was not as encouraging as they had wished. It is now feared that Mr. Kerr cannot survive many weeks.

The Proposed Impeachment of Jake Thompson.

A few days ago Representatives Lamar, of Mississippi, and Casey Young, of Tennessee, called upon Secretary Chandler as the bearers of a communication from Jake Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under James Buchanan. The letter of the ex-Secretary proved to be a paragraph from a Washington paper, to the effect that Secretary Chandler had said that under the rulings of the Senate, Thompson would be subject to impeachment, and that he subsequently stated that he made the remark simply in jest. Thompson, it appears, wished to know the Secretary's views definitely on the subject. The Secretary stated that he would reply in a few days. He immediately had the facts connected with the abstraction of the Indian trust funds bonds collected, and also received from the Comptroller of the Currency an official statement of Thompson's account, in which he is represented as a defaulter to the Government to the amount of eight hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars. Secretary Chandler states to-day that he had now answered the letter of Thompson, which was a warrant for his arrest. The Secretary stated that he intended to prosecute him, not only for the principal but for the interest which has accrued amounting to about two million dollars. The other suit of one million dollars, the Secretary says, is for the recovery of the unexpended balance of money which reverted to the United States upon the collapse of the Confederacy. This will embrace the tenderest to Jake Thompson in Canada to organize raids into the United States. Some of the specific items against Thompson are robbery and murder in the St. Albans raid, incendiarism in the attempted burning of New York and other American cities, the attempted dissemination of loathsome and contagious diseases in American cities by Dr. Blackburn, and piracy in the seizure of a steamer to be used in the release of the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglass. The Secretary stated that Thompson's complicity in these crimes is admitted in a letter written by Mr. Thompson, and found in the Confederate archives in the War Department.

Off for Cincinnati.

A large number of members of Congress, journalists and others will leave to-morrow for Cincinnati to attend the Republican Convention. The different candidates are well represented. The friends of Blaine are very confident of success; the Conkling and Morton men are equally so.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1876.

Illness of Mr. Blaine.

This morning, as ex-Speaker Blaine was about to enter the Congregational church, he raised his hand and wiped his eyes with his handkerchief, said to his wife, who was by his side, "I feel a dizziness coming. I must get home." With that he sank upon the church steps, and his wife, seating herself, placed his head in her lap and fanned him until assistance could be had. A passing vehicle was summoned, and the ex-Speaker having been placed in it, was attended in an unconscious state to his residence. He was placed in the parlor and his family physician, Dr. Pope, was hastily called, as were also Surgeon General Barnes and Doctors Bliss and Cox. A consultation was held. There was at first some difference of opinion as to the real nature of the attack. It was thought to be sunstroke, and again paralysis, but as time wore on and more favorable symptoms began to appear, it was decided that neither was the cause, but that he was suffering from cerebral depression, caused by mental excitement and the heat. Shortly after three o'clock symptoms of returning consciousness appeared. About an hour later he recognized his family, and between five and six he fell into a natural slumber, in which he remained for some hours. The interest and sympathy felt in the distinguished sufferer cannot be judged by the vast throngs of officials, high and low, and citizens who thronged in front of his residence when the news of his illness became known. Amongst the first to call were Vice President Ferry, Secretaries Robeson, Chandler and Bristow. During the day a number of Senators and Representatives and officers of every branch of the Government, including military and naval officers, called to inquire. The President was absent from the Capitol. Upon recovering consciousness and opening his eyes and gazing about him Mr. Blaine's first words were, "I am here."

The Steamboat Bill

as it is commonly termed, after varying fortunes, has again been reported. It is confidently asserted by its friends in the Senate that it will meet with better success than at the hands of previous Congresses. They are confident that it will now pass and become a law before the adjournment of the present Congress. The Supervising Inspector General, in speaking of it, says that the subject is now in good shape. The following are the main points of difference between the existing law and the proposed changes:

Instead of a sailing vessel being required to carry a fog horn equal to a steam whistle and to sound every five minutes, they will be authorized to use a fog horn that can be heard one mile in still weather, to be blown every two minutes. This would enable them to use even a horn blown by the mouth. For the first time a penalty is placed on the officer in charge of the deck at the time who fails to exhibit a torch to a steamer approaching at night. The vessel is to be liable for any damage she may do, and the officer to the additional fine of $100 for neglect. This is considered an advantage to vessel owners and applies to every American vessel navigating the waters.

Section 4,288 is so changed as to require notification to the person receiving the goods by person shipping them of certain dangerous freight, and applies also to vessels on rivers and inland navigation.

Foreign steam vessels are subjected to the provisions of the law as far as applies to equipment, which, as it now stands, allows perilous freights or stores, same as to American steam vessels.

The certificate for inspection granted to steamers is made to [illegible] *facia* evidence that all the provisions of law are complied with when granted.

Boilers are allowed 10 per cent. extra pressure of steam when double riveted, whether the rivet holes are drilled or punched.

The present laws allow no additional pressure when holes are punched. The extra pressure allowed is about twenty per cent., except on steamers navigating the Mississippi and its tributaries, from which have heat applied to the outside of the shell may be made 5-16 inch thick instead of 2b-100 as at present.

The recording steam gauge and lock up safety valve are dispensed with. Under the new law, if an officer engaged to serve refuses, then punishment by fine and loss of the licensed officer should refuse. If a license of an officer is revoked on account of intemperance, &c., he is forever disqualified. Fees for licenses are established as first-class masters, chief engineers, and first-class pilots $8, now $10, interior grades $4.

Steamboats are released from severe restrictions in the carriage of explosive and burning fluids, on grounds impossible to examine every wagon. Baled cotton must be stowed on guards instead of shipping order, instead of completely covered, or seizure, as now.

Refined petroleum, now prohibited to be carried on passenger steamers except where no other mode, can be, under the new bill, if in barrels, when the igniting point is 150 degrees, and in metallic cases or tanks at 110 degrees. Petroleum which will not ignite below 150 degrees may be used for illuminating purposes on steamers. Nitro-glycerine is not allowed to be carried on any steamer in the United States, under heavy penalty for violation.

The penalty for violation of laws governing pavements of petroleum is put on shipper and manufacturer. The liability feature is amended in the Senate bill so that when damage is sustained by a passenger, his baggage, from explosion, fire, collision, or other cause, the owner is only liable to every person to the amount of his interest in the vessel and freight.

The Suit against Jake Thompson.

The fact that a suit has been brought against Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, ex-Secretary of the Interior, for the recovery of $871,000 with interest, the amount of bonds abstracted from the Interior Department while in his custody, has already been stated in these dispatches. The following are the prominent features of the case: The Government held State bonds, certificates and United States stocks for certain Indian tribes to the amount of $2,625,243 62. These bonds, as well as one hundred and seventy abstracted, and one Indian bond handed to Hon. G. N. Fitch and returned by him to the Department, for reasons as seen in his correspondence with Godard Bailey, were purchased from time to time by authority of law with money of the Indians arising from treaty stipulations. Originally they were in charge of the Indian Bureau while that bureau was connected with the Department of War, and remained in its custody after it became one of the bureaus of the Interior Department in 1849, and from that time up to 1857. In that year the custody of the securities was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. The Government having the bonds in its possession was the trustee for the Indians, who were the actual owners of them. In 1857, soon after Mr. Thompson entered upon the duties of his office as Secretary of the Interior, he appointed two additional disbursing clerks for his department, one of whom was Godard Bailey, who by the terms of his appointment, was placed in charge of the Indian trust bonds. A bond in the penal sum of $5,000 was required of him. According to the testimony in the case, Mr. Bailey came to Washington a bankrupt in fortune and a political adventurer seeking office. He brought with him, however, high testimonials of confidence and respect from distinguished citizens of Alabama, where he lived, and in South Carolina, where he was born, and had previously resided. All the bonds, including those abstracted, were kept in a room in the Interior Department occupied by Mr. Bailey, in a safe, the key of which was in his sole possession. The whole amount abstracted was $72 of $1,000 each, all but one of which were delivered to Mr. William H. Russell, and the other to Mr. Fitch. Russell was a clerk of the House of Russell, Majors & Waddell, a firm widely known as contractors with the War Department for transporting army provisions over the Western plains. Southwestern plains.

Mr. Bailey, in his conversations with various witnesses at the time, stated that his design was to protect the character of Governor Floyd and to save him from the dishonor and retirement from the Cabinet that would be necessarily incident to the protest and discovery of the abstraction which had been illegally issued to the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell.

When the iniquitous act, perpetrated by one of the subordinate officers of the Interior Department, became known, it was discovered at the same time that acceptances unauthorized by law and deceptive and fraudulent in their character had been issued by the Secretary of War in favor of Russell, Majors and Waddell. It was stated in the examination by Mr. Russell that on the day he made his last application for securities, Mr. Bailey agreed to furnish them on the condition that there should be deposited with him in their place, the acceptances of Governor Floyd as Secretary of War. Mr. Russell, it would appear, then had on hand $735,000 of acceptances, $72,000 of which were unconditional and the balance conditional and payable out of the earnings of Russell, Majors & Waddell for 1861. The amount of bonds he received on that and previous occasions was eight hundred and seventy, or $870,000. It appears that in 1858 the Secretary of War commenced the issue of acceptances, and, at the same time, wrote to various banks and individuals urging their purchase or discount.

The aggregate amount of acceptances issued by Secretary of War Floyd reached the enormous sum of $6,179,395. To this, adding the conditional acceptances which were then thrown back upon the Government through the agency of Mr. Bailey, made a grand total of $6,977,375. It also appears from the records of the War Department that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of millions, Russell, Majors & Waddell were regularly receiving their pay for their services performed under their contract in money from the Government. The aggregate amount of the payments made to them in cash in 1858, 1859 and 1860 was $4,842,964.

The select committee of the House of Representatives, of which Isaac W. Norris, of Illinois, Roscoe Conkling, of New York, James H. Thomas, of Tennessee, J. Morrison Harris, of Maryland, and Charles Case of Indiana, were members, stated in their report, "that they discovered nothing to involve the late Secretary Hon. Jacob Thompson, in the slightest degree in the fraud, and nothing to indicate that he had any complicity in the abstraction or that he had any knowledge of it until the time of disclosure by Godard Bailey." Secretary Chandler, however, in prosecuting the suit against Mr. Thompson, declares that the latter was the legal custodian of these trust funds, and that the abstraction of the bonds displayed great indifference on his part; that he had created the office and placed the bonds in the special care of Bailey. He also will press the point that the use of the bonds, to help to cover up Floyd's illegal transactions was done with Thompson's connivance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1876.

The Condition of Ex-Speaker Blaine

To-night showed slow but perceptible improvement. His rest is natural and recuperating, and his appetite good. His physicians say that from present appearances he will be able to communicate with his friends at Cincinnati Wednesday.

Judge Ketcham.

As the Williamsport court will meet on next Monday, Judge Ketcham has written to Judge McKennan that the adjournment of the Senate over till Thursday will prevent his confirmation in time to officiate there, but might be ready by the following Monday. Judge Ketcham will also find it necessary to visit his home first, in order to turn his cases over to some other attorney. He is also counsel in more than one-half the cases pending in the court, and will be compelled to get another judge to try them. He is receiving letters to-day from members of the bar of Pittsburgh and other cities of the district.

Impressive Scene in the House.

One of the most impressive scenes that ever occurred in the House of Representatives occurred to-day, when the Chairman of the Committee on War Expenditures presented his report entirely exonerating Speaker Kerr from the charges preferred by the fellow Harney. The Republican members, with a degree of magnanimity not strikingly in unison with the action of Democratic members of the House in investigations of Republicans, were among the first to say that the charges were untrue, and Mr. Dunnell even made one of the most effective speeches of the session. Now the question arises,

Will the Democrats be as Liberal

As the Republicans were to-day? It is admitted by members of the committee that Mr. Blaine's impeachment consisted with the Fort Smith Railroad. The question is now asked, will Mr. Hunton report Mr. Blaine's exculpation in the Fort Smith matter, leaving the question of the other Pacific road to be decided hereafter?

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1876.

MORE OF THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

Representative Hale appeared to-day in behalf of Mr. Blaine before the sub-Judiciary Committee and J. A. Green resumed his testimony, saying the entire history of the Kansas Pacific road was a matter of record in the Supreme Court at Washington. At the suggestion of Mr. Hale [illegible] was allowed to [illegible] and said the records show that Mr. Blaine received $250,000 of construction bonds placed in the hands of J. B. Stewart by Thomas C. Durant. This Blaine finally appeared in the record as James Blaine, never as Judge G. Blaine.

The witness, continuing, said: If the passage of the tenth section of the act of July 2, 1864, was brought about by Mr. Stewart, as he could, it brought to $5,750,000 to the road, and on the principle of "honor among thieves," the road ought to have paid Stewart's claim, but they resisted it on the ground that the claim was for lobby purposes, and was, therefore, immoral. The witness had no knowledge himself that James G. Blaine had any connection with the road. Stewart's influence was obtained on the ground of immorality. Witness said to Stewart "I was afraid of that" and did not like the looks of Congressman Blaine's name in connection with the matter. The question took place while Blaine was in Congress. The witness had no distinct recollection that Stewart ever specially said to him that Blaine was in it. Witness explained why one of the papers alluded to "Blaine" and another to James Blaine. Stewart always spoke of the person as the Hon. Mr. Blaine, never as James Blaine. The witness always spoke of him as Congressman Blaine, or Speaker Blaine after he was made Speaker of the House.

The sub-Judiciary Committee reassembled this afternoon, when Green resumed his testimony, giving the details of the disposition of certain Kansas Pacific bonds for Joseph B. Stewart, whose published statement, he said, was grossly erroneous. Blaine asked the witness whether his long connection with the Kansas Pacific Railroad suits did not give him full knowledge of all the transactions of the company. Witness replied that it did, but that it would require days in giving all the particulars, and in response to another question witness said he had been summoned to testify as to the Credit Mobilier of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, in the transactions of which the name of John E. Blaine did not appear. The witness showed from the record that George Francis Train and others had assigned five hundred thousand dollars' worth of bonds for services rendered by him in lobbying. About a million of dollars' worth were issued, and to whom the persons for services of the same kind. Such lobbying was a swindle on the Government.

Adjourned.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day took action on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and agreed to report it with an amendment striking out all the legislative sections by which the House provided new rates of compensation for railway mail service, and proposed a readjustment of salaries of postmasters throughout the country on a new system, and provided for certain changes in the rates of postage on third-class matter. The committee strike out these sections on the general ground that their duty is confined to reporting appropriations in accordance with existing law, and that the questions involved in these legislative provisions are now before another committee of the Senate specially charged with their consideration. The Appropriation Committee subsequently reported the bill to the Senate. The other important amendments made by the committee provide for increasing appropriations for inland mail transportation $1,000,000; for letter carriers, $250,000; for special agents, $50,000; for depredations, $40,000; and for compensation to postmasters, $700,000. The additional appropriation for letter carriers is designed to secure a continuance of present rates of pay, the House having provided less than the usual amount, although it rejected its committee's proposition to limit the delivery system in cities to populations of 50,000 and upwards, and thus do away with a portion of the present expense. The additional appropriations for postmasters' salaries and inland mail transportation represent amounts which the House estimated would be saved by the enactment of the proposed new system of compensation. The Senate Committee retain in the bill the House proviso that stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers shall be sold by the Postoffice Department at not less than their average cost, including clerk hire and other expenses connected therewith.

The committee also recommend an increase of the number of fourth assistant postoffice clerks from $1,125,000 to $1,300,000; for route agents from $945,000 to $1,000,000; for transportation of foreign mails from $220,000 to $250,000; for advertising from $25,000 to $40,000 and for miscellaneous purposes from $50,000 to $100,000. The committee entirely strike out the House appropriation of $800,000 for official postage stamps to be used by the Postoffice Department. The amounts voted by the House for compensation of postmasters, for inland mail transportation and for pay of letter carriers are respectively $6,800,000, $5,600,000 and $800,000.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed Wirt Sykes as United States Consul at Cardiff; James S. Hogan, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Florence; Thomas Sorrick, United States Marshal for West Virginia; Moses M. Bane, of Illinois, Secretary of Utah Territory.

GOOD NEWS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a dispatch from Indian Agent John P. Clum, dated Chiricahua Agency, June 5th, in which he says Eskinga, the notorious leader of the hostile Indians, was killed yesterday by a son of Cochise. Six other Indians were killed in the same fight. Tozo led the party against Eskinga.

SENATOR MORTON'S HEALTH.

Dr. D. W. Bliss, Senator Morton's family physician, writes that "the Senator's general health is entirely good, and his prospects for long life are equal to those of any other man of his years in the Doctor's acquaintance. While the Senator is still lame, his improvement in the last two years has been very great, and his vital functions are wholly unimpaired. I give it as my opinion that Senator Morton has performed more labor and with less apparent fatigue than any man I know of in public life."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1876.

BLAINE AGAIN UNDER FIRE—HE STILL REFUSES TO SURRENDER THE LETTERS.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee met at 2:30 o'clock to continue the investigation into the connection of ex-Speaker Blaine with the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Joseph B. Stewart took the stand, but before testifying, Mr. Lawrence, on behalf of Mr. Blaine, stated that as his colleagues Messrs. Frye and Hale, who had been aiding him during the investigation, were both absent from the city, it would be desirable to him to have the examination postponed for two or three days. The committee then, after consultation, decided to postpone the case till Monday.

Mr. Hunton then said: Mr. Blaine, the committee desires me to again request the production of the letters taken from Mulligan.

Mr. Blaine—You know the grounds on which I claim the possession of them, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hunton—Yes, sir.

Mr. Blaine—I have not changed my mind, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lawrence said he understood that only one of the letters had any connection with the case, and even Mulligan did not claim that any others alluded to the bonds. He wished to be understood as non-concurring in the request of the committee for the letters.

Mr. Blaine said: I am glad Judge Lawrence non-concurs, and that it is only a majority of the committee that ask for the letters.

Mr. Hunton—The committee also request me to ask you to produce the memorandum accompanying the letters.

Mr. Blaine—I have the same reasons against producing that as I have against producing the letters.

Mr. Hunton—Then I understand you to decline to give them up?

Mr. Blaine—Yes, sir.

Mr. Ashe, on the other day he had stated that he knew nothing about the Caldwell dispatch till he heard Mr. Blaine allude to it on the floor of the House. He now wished to say that he had been under a misapprehension, making it he intended no reflection on his colleague of the committee, Mr. Knott.

Mr. Blaine said he had offered to produce the letters, and to bring in a bundle of papers a yard and a half long bearing on the case, and if the committee would make a request specifying the letter which bore on the case, he would produce it.

Mr. Hunton (without waving the request for the whole of the letters)—I now ask the production of the letter alluded to by Mr. Mulligan in the memorandum prepared by Mr. Mulligan.

Mr. Blaine—If you make that request on the general principle that you have the right to demand the whole of the letters, I decline to furnish it.

The committee adjourned till Monday at 10 A. M.

D. Sickles, a director of the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad Company, and who has been attending to Josiah Caldwell's private business during the latter's absence in the United States, recently telegraphed Caldwell at London, stating that doubts had been expressed as to the genuineness of a dispatch received by Mr. Blaine from Caldwell, and read before the committee on Thursday, the 1st instant, and signed "Josiah Caldwell." To this Mr. Caldwell has replied under date of London, June 9th, as follows: "Cabled committee June 1; full explanation." Mr. Caldwell thus authenticating the dispatch received by Mr. Knott. Mr. Sickles called upon the latter this morning and showed him this dispatch, which, having been delivered at his New York office yesterday, was forwarded to Washington to-day. Mr. Sickles says Mr. Caldwell is traveling a great deal on railroad business, and may be in London one day and elsewhere another.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION—EXONERATION OF MR. KERR VIRTUALLY AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department continued this morning the investigation of charges against Speaker Kerr. W. F. G. Shanks, *ex*-Editor of the New York *Tribune*, testified that having previously heard the story that Lawrence Harney had paid Mr. Kerr $100 for the appointment of Greene in 1866, he had an interview with Harney on or about the 23d of May, his object being to obtain confirmation of a rumor that the money had been paid by check. Harney seemed surprised at the question and replied, "I have never said that there was any money in the matter." Shanks then suggested that Kerr had been using his official influence to induce Mr. Kerr to appoint a man outside of his own State. Harney replied: "I had social relations with Mr. Kerr; am under obligations to him, and declined to talk further on the subject, for the reason that he had been summoned to Washington. When Shanks was introduced to Harney, the connection with the *Tribune* was distinctly mentioned. Shanks further testified that the story had come to him in so positive a form that he published it, and in the most inoffensive manner and language in this interview threw doubt upon it, and he thereupon telegraphed to the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* not to publish it. The witness authorized by Congressman Bass, who was alleged to hold some confirmatory evidence. Mr. Bass declined to authorize the publication, and so, said the witness, these smart young men about here beat us badly on it.

By Mr. Elliott (counsel for Mr. Kerr)—What are your politics, Mr. Shanks? A—I am a Black Republican. [Laughter.]

The committee then adjourned.

Representatives Clymer, Blackburn and Daniel have agreed to a report fully vindicating Mr. Kerr from the charges made against him by Harney. Messrs. Robbins and Bass, the other members of the committee appointed from the city, by their colleagues entertain no doubt whatever of their concurrence in the finding. The case will probably not be formally closed until that return, especially as other witnesses heretofore summoned have not yet been examined, among them Messrs. Geo. Bliss, Wm. A. Darling, Abraham Wakeman and John I. Davenport, who were summoned yesterday.

Mr. Kerr has received the following letter:

PRINCETON, IND., June 7, 1876.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I write you a line in regard to the Lieutenancy in the United States Army, in regard to the appointment of the New Albany man, Green, I see by your statement that you offered the place to Thomas J. Jackson and to Colonel Morrison, but of Mr. Morrison you are not positive. I will say, to refresh your memory, that you offered it to me, sent blanks to be filled and wrote me to come and be examined preparatory to being commissioned second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry, United States Army; that you sent the letter and blanks in care of John B. Norman, at that time in the editorial chair of the New Albany *Ledger*; that I declined on account of opposition on the part of my relatives, and my own recollection of the matter is that you then had the appointment of August, 1866, and Harrison county, made. This may serve to refresh your memory, so you can get at the matter more certainly. I do this as a matter simply just to you, as you once offered me the position without solicitation on my part, and, I suppose, knowing very well that I had never supported you for Congress, or any other office, but always voted the Republican ticket, and still vote it. If this shall serve you a good purpose in making the matter more clearly to your recollection I shall consider it has been fulfilled, and I will feel that I have done a simple duty, as I understand it.

Very respectfully,
E. E. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1876.

SUDDEN AND SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. BLAINE.

This morning a short time before eleven o'clock, ex-Speaker Blaine left his residence in company with Mrs. Blaine, and slowly walked to the Congregational church, about three-fourths of a mile from their home. Just as they reached the church he complained of severe pain in the head and dizziness, at the same time placing his hand upon it. Entering the vestibule, he was so overcome with sudden illness that he came near falling, but this was prevented, and he was assisted to a seat on the steps, when he exclaimed, "Oh! this pain!" An conveyance having been procured, Mrs. Blaine returned with him home. He then being unconscious, a bed was brought into the front parlor, on which he was laid, and a messenger having been sent for Surgeon-General Barnes and Drs. Bliss, Cox, Verdi and Pope, they soon appeared and lost no time in cupping the spine and administering other counter-irritants and revulsive enamata. From eleven o'clock till four in the afternoon Mr. Blaine lay unconscious, breathing irregularly, his wife and physicians and other friends sat moaning at the bedside all the time. The physicians said Mr. Blaine was suffering from hyper-excitement of the brain and nervous system, superinduced by recent events in which he was a prominent actor. Besides, the symptoms were aggravated by the weather, which to-day was oppressive. It will be recollected that several weeks ago Mr. Blaine was confined to the house some days by a slow type of malarial fever, but appeared before the sub-Judiciary Committee, who were investigating the charges against him, before he had fully recovered from the effects of that disease. This, with the excitement on his part both before the committee and in the House, the large number of persons daily in conference with him, and his attention to extensive correspondence, including very many telegrams from all parts of the country, especially during the past week, the loss of rest and other causes, produced the strain upon his mind that caused his sudden illness to-day. Secretary Bristow called at the house as soon as he heard of Mr. Blaine's illness, as did also Secretary Robeson, Chandler, Postmaster General Jewell, General Sherman, Senators Ferry and Paddock, General Garfield and other gentlemen of prominence. The sympathy for Mr. Blaine was not confined to political friends, many Democrats having called to inquire his condition and regretting his sudden illness. About four o'clock Mr. Blaine's consciousness gradually returned, when he recognized his wife and inquired what was the matter, and she replied that he was ill; and after that he for the first time turned over in bed unaided. His breathing now was better, and his pulse stronger. The enema produced some effect, but not to the extent desired, and therefore the doctors applied electricity. They say the symptoms are favorable, although he does not appear fully restored to consciousness. This evening one of them said in private conversation that the attack was clearly a case of sun-stroke or heat-stroke, to which Mr. Blaine was held liable on account of recent illness, overwork, excitement and loss of rest. The physician further said that at first he was apprehensive that the attack was apoplectic, but an examination disclosed no symptoms of that disease. For several hours numerous visitors were admitted, but after the doctors had administered the enema the rooms were closed so that the patient might rest. Dr. G. W. Pope, an eminent practitioner of this city, who has been Mr. Blaine's family physician in Washington during the past eight or ten years, and is intimately acquainted with his constitution and temperament, furnishes the following diagnosis of his condition at eight o'clock this evening: "Mr. Blaine's case is one of simple cerebral depression, produced primarily by great mental strain, and secondarily by action upon the excessive heat. There is no apoplectic congestion or effusion, nor any symptom of paralysis. He has the free use of his limbs, and the pupils of his eyes are normal; he has spoken several times, and recognizes his family. He lies quiet, breathes naturally, is disposed to sleep, has responded excellently to the treatment, and I have every reason to anticipate a speedy and complete recovery.

[Signed] G. W. POPE.

At 8:30 P. M. Dr. Bliss remarked that the pat

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

THE exports of domestic cottons from New York to foreign ports, last week, were 1,060 packages, which brings the total from the first of January up to 31,590 packages. The imports of dry goods last week were very moderate, being $819,394, which is only about two-thirds of the imports for the same week last year. The total since January 1 is about $10,000,000 below those for the same period last year.

WITH respect to the Turkish question, present indications are that inasmuch as the first attempt by any one of the Great Powers to appropriate a least of the article to itself would be the signal for a general scramble and a general fight, and as no one is prepared as yet for that extremity, temporization and delay will still be the order of the day, and that the sick man will be bolstered up again for some years longer.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,907,456; produce exports, $5,323,347, and specie exports, $421,426. The total imports of merchandise since the first of January this year, were $145,084,155, against $165,-128,170 for the corresponding time in 1875, and $197,652,369 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $107,484,638, against $105,-163,505 in 1875, and $124,470,768 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $25,348,577, against $46,790,102 last year, and $29,007,637 for the year preceding.

THE Baptists of the United States have certainly no reason to be ashamed of what has been accomplished by their denomination during the past hundred years. At the beginning of the century now just ended, there were about 25,000 members of that Church in the thirteen colonies; now there are about two millions, making the denomination the next to the largest in the United States. It outnumbers the Congregational and Episcopal denominations two-fold. There are six million members and attendants of the Baptist churches in this country, nearly one-seventh of the whole population. It is proposed to raise an educational fund of six million dollars this year, by one dollar contributions.

THE foreign imports of New York for May show a continued decrease. As compared with the same month last year the falling off is nearly ten and a half millions, and nearly thirteen millions as compared with the corresponding figures for 1874. The decrease appears to have affected all branches of trade. The total for five months is about twenty-seven millions below the corresponding aggregate for last year, forty-eight millions below the first five months of 1874, and fifty-five and a half millions less than for the same period of 1873. The exports for May show a slight increase, and the gain for five months is about five and a half millions over the previous year. Nearly half of the foreign exports of the country now go from the port of New York.

AN ENCOURAGING business sign comes from the region of Indiana. The Vandalia railroad some time ago ordered a quantity of steel rails sufficient to complete the line from Indianapolis to Terre Haute with steel, and the contract required the delivery of a part in March, a part in April, and a part in May. Not a rail has been received, because the mill is so crowded that it cannot keep up with its orders. The consequence is that the old iron track is being patched with old rails taken out to be rerolled or sold months ago. The battered ends are cut off and the sound center put in place of the present worn-out stuff. Twelve rails filling the gap of eleven of full length. This is a necessity of over-run work, and certainly as much genuine an indication of the approach, if not presence of a "turn in the tide," as any one could ask.

COMMODORE PERRY'S battle-ship is being raised from its sunken condition, and will be conveyed to the Centennial. The story of its construction is full of interest. Its builder was a Scotchman named HENRY ECKFORD, who had a large shipyard in New York city. When called on by the Secretary of the Navy to place a fleet on the lake, he put his men and tools in huge wagons, which were hauled by teams to their destination. There he organized a shipyard at Erie, and with such success that the timber which stood in the forest was within six weeks bearing our flag and [illegible] and reached wealth and distinction in the United States, should die in a new enterprise in a still more foreign land. Such, however, was the case with ECKFORD. He accepted in the employment of his life an invitation of the Turkish Sultan to establish a shipyard at Constantinople, where he died in 1832.

THE Buffalo *Commercial* prints an exhibit showing the grain movement by rail and lake for each week from April 22d to May 27th, inclusive, covering the period of low rail rates, from which it appears that in only one week out of the five were the shipments by lake equaled by those by rail. Of the entire 19,473,115 bushels transported, 10,505,679 were taken by the railways and 8,967,836 by lake. It is comparatively a short time ago since the shipment of grain by rail from the West was unknown. The bulk grain business was conceded to the water route without question. That paper says: "The fact that the railways are able to carry such enormous amounts even in a crisis and at unprofitable prices is one largely interested in the competing water route. It is also significant that the New York Central Company, in face of the terrible competition against which it is now contending, should declare a quarterly dividend of two per cent."

THE New York *Evening Post* improves the occasion of the exculpatory report of the KERR investigating committee, and the generous action of the Republican members of the committee and of the House thereupon, to read the Democracy a greatly needed lesson in fairness and decency. That paper says:

"The Democrats may very well learn of their enemies in this respect. A little greater readiness upon their part to give character its due weight; a little more manly disposition to look upon a party with political opponents; a somewhat less manifest disposition to rejoice in the destruction of an opponent's good name; above all an exhibition of fairness and generosity—we are glad when an accused person of Republican politics succeeds in vindicating himself; in a word, a little more of manliness on the Democratic side of the House would give to that party's work in the way of investigation a dignity which it does not now possess, and win for it a popular respect which it has not yet been able to win for itself. It is not by the indiscriminate destruction of other men's reputations that men or parties can build up their own. A bad name won by the unjust persecution of political enemies is not a good foundation upon which to rest a party."

THE substitution of silver currency for fractional notes, the New York *Bulletin* argues, is fatal to resumption in 1879. That paper shows that in the eighteen months since the Resumption act the Government has lost $25,000,000 of gold, that we have but $50,000,000 on hand, and need from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of gold to resume upon. The *Bulletin* says:

"Repeatedly we have shown that it was impossible for the Treasury to accumulate silver and gold at the same time; that if the silver were acquired first, the Treasury would be drained of its gold to meet the export demand for the precious metals, and that as the accumulation of the metal in which United States notes are payable is the one thing essential to resumption, it was the first business of the Government to augment its gold reserve, and therefore the retiring of the fractional currency about receive no attention until a large reserve of gold was provided—that which was left by the act absolutely within the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Just the danger that we apprehended has already been realized, and to such a degree as to seriously imperil the feasibility of resumption within the period prescribed by the Resumption Act. The Treasury has attended to the least important matter first. The Government, instead of having augmented its gold reserve, has drained from for sale of gold coin and bullion being probably not over $30,000,000, or about one-fourth the amount that would by most people be deemed necessary as a reserve against its circulating notes.

ACCORDING to the last census there are 5,866,168 males in England and Wales of twenty years old and upwards, but there are only 2,349,765 voters, so that there are no less than 3,525,405 men in the country who have no voice in making the laws. Less than one-half are enfranchised, and in Ireland and Scotland there are fewer persons still, in proportion, upon the register. This is where Great Britain stands in 1876, a hundred years after Lord CHATHAM said that taxation without representation was robbery; and the great reform bills of 1832 and 1868, and all the great series of liberal measures which are so much vaunted in that country as making it virtually more a Republic than the United States. The "liberals" are taking up the county franchise again, and an attempt will be made to deal with it this session. Under the present franchise laws, any man occupying a house in cities or boroughs, and consequently paying taxes for the relief of the poor, has a vote; or, in other words, according to the present law, household suffrage prevails in the towns, but in the rural districts—the counties—which include many small towns which are neither cities nor boroughs, a man must occupy premises rated at $50 per annum, for the relief of the poor, in order to have a vote. The practical effect of this is to exclude the farm laborers as a body, as well as a large number of mechanics and traders in the small towns, who are quite as capable of exercising the franchise as the inhabitants of boroughs. The qualification for suffrage ought, of right, to be the same all over the country.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The first political convention, of a national character, was held in 1830, in Philadelphia. It was an anti-Masonic convention. It adjourned to meet again, in Baltimore, in 1831, and nominated WILLIAM WIRT for President and AMOS ELLMAKER for Vice President. Previous to this date, the candidates for President and Vice President had been chosen by Congressional caucuses or State conventions. The National Republican Convention met in Baltimore, December 12, 1831, and nominated HENRY CLAY and JOHN SERGEANT for President and Vice President. In May, 1832, the Democrats met at Baltimore and nominated JACKSON and VAN BUREN.

In May, 1835, the Democrats nominated VAN BUREN and JOHNSON, at Baltimore. The Whigs held no national convention that year, but HARRISON and GRANGER, who had been nominated by various State Conventions, were the candidates.

In November, 1839, the Abolitionists met in Warsaw, N. Y., and nominated BIRNEY and LEMOYNE. In December following, the Whig Convention met at Harrisburg, and nominated HARRISON and TYLER. The Democrats met at Baltimore, in May, 1840, and renominated VAN BUREN for President. JOHNSON was the candidate for Vice President.

The campaign of 1844 opened at Baltimore, early in May, when the Whigs nominated CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN. The Democrats met in the same city, on the 28th of the same month, and named POLK and DALLAS.

In June, 1848, TAYLOR and FILLMORE were nominated by the Whigs at Philadelphia. In May, of the same year, the Democrats had nominated CASS and BUTLER at Baltimore. VAN BUREN was the Free Soil candidate for President, having been nominated at Buffalo.

The campaign of 1852 was opened by the Democrats, June 1, at Baltimore, when PIERCE and KING were nominated. On the 15th of the same month the Whigs met, in the same city, and named SCOTT and GRAHAM as their standard-bearers. JOHN P. HALE and GEORGE W. JULIEN were the candidates of the Liberty party, and were nominated at Pittsburgh, August 11th.

The campaign of 1856 opened at Philadelphia February 19, at which time the American National Convention assembled and nominated MILLMORE and DONALDSON. On the 21 of June the Democrats met in Cincinnati and named BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. The first national convention of the Republican party met in Philadelphia June 17, and nominated FREMONT and DAYTON.

In 1860 the Democrats met in Charleston, in April. In attempting to fix up a platform there was a split, and a portion of the delegates withdrew. Those who remained had fifty-seven ballots, and finally adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June. At this meeting STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK were nominated, but the latter withdrew and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was put in his place. The bolters from the Charleston Convention agreed to meet in Richmond, in June, and after a number of sessions indorsed the nomination of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, made in Baltimore, the same month, by those delegates who had not participated in the nomination of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. On the 16th of May, the Republicans met in Chicago and nominated LINCOLN on the third ballot. HAMLIN was named for the second place. The Constitutional Union party met in Baltimore on the 9th of May and nominated BELL and EVERETT.

In 1864, June 7th, President LINCOLN was renominated at Baltimore, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, August 25th, and nominated MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON. The "Radical Democracy" nominated FREMONT and COCHRANE, at Cleveland, in June of that year.

In 1868, May 21st, the Republicans met at Chicago and nominated GRANT and COLFAX. On the 4th of July, in New York, the Democrats met and nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

In 1872, the Liberal Republicans opened the campaign, in Cincinnati, in May, and nominated GREELEY and BROWN. On the 5th of June, the Republicans met in Philadelphia and renominated President GRANT on first ballot. HENRY WILSON was named for the second place on the second ballot, over M. R. BRISTOW, Jr. On the 9th of July, the Democrats met in Baltimore and nominated the candidates of the Liberal party, GREELEY and BROWN.

The Republican Convention of 1876 meets to day, in Cincinnati, and the Democrats will assemble in St. Louis on the 27th instant.

STATE NEWS.

Butter twelve cents a pound in Lebanon.

Butter fifteen cents a pound in Johnstown.

The Bethlehem Moravian Church has a bell 130 years old.

A Scotch terrier in Chester county recently killed fourteen ground hogs in three days.

George Washington, colored, is in custody in Delaware county, charged with two burglaries.

Thomas Elliott and John Edwards were suffocated in a cesspool at Reading on Monday.

The editors of the Huntingdon *Globe* and *Journal* have concluded to bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace.

A German named Spiecer was choked to death by a piece of meat while eating supper in Alsace township, Berks county, on the 9th inst.

A convention of the Catholic societies of Wilkesbarre will be held on the 25th inst., to consider the subject of economy in funeral expenses.

MRS. Robert H. Ramsey, the widow of the late proprietor, gives notice that she will continue the publication of the *Pottsville Miners' Journal*.

The Chester County Agricultural Society has decided to commence their spring fair on Friday, June 23d, and hold for two days, instead of three.

The people of Philadelphia are not enamored of the "tintinnabulation of the bells" on street car horses, and cry aloud for the abolition of the nuisance.

The Carlisle *Herald* names Mr. George Metzgar as the oldest surviving member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He served in the sessions of 1813 and 1814.

The statements of the various banks in the Lehigh valley show over $3,000,000 on deposit in bank. This money is lying idle, there being no legitimate business demand for it.

Three skeletons of dead Indians were plowed up at Ulster Flats, Bradford county, last week. One of the skeletons was found in a cavity neatly lined with cobble stones laid in cement.

There were 309 deaths in Philadelphia during the week ending with the 10th inst., an increase of 24 over the previous week. Of the whole number, 93 died from ailments of the respiratory organs.

There is a farmer residing in Muhlenberg township, whose property adjoins the railroad, who is seventy years of age, and reported to be worth $50,000, who has never rode on the railroad, and says he never will.

A number of Allentown ladies complain that while on their way to church they are annoyed by women sitting on their front steps, passing unpleasant remarks on them as they pass by. They should go around the other way.

Reading is now suffering from a diarrhœa epidemic similar to that which afflicted so many people in Harrisburg and vicinity a few years ago. The trouble in Reading is attributed to the impurity of the water her citizens are compelled to drink.

When Peter Considine, of Lebanon, went to Philadelphia, his wife was to accompany him, but felt too unwell and was to follow him in a day or two. After his departure she received a number of telegrams failed to reach him, and he first learned of her death on reaching home.

The Warren *Mail* says that work on the hospital for the insane at North Warren is in full operation, about 150 men are to be employed and more added. The "laundry building" is nearly finished outside and the walls of the main building are being laid up to the water table. About 20,000 brick are made each working day in the brick yard.

AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, June 14, 1876.

Pittsburghers Badly Treated.

Exposition Hall is handsomely decorated within, and its seating capacity well arranged. The distribution of tickets was, however, mismanaged, and complaints are made against William E. Chandler, Secretary of the National Committee. While thousands remained outside anxious to witness the proceedings, hardly less than one thousand seats were vacant to day. The Lincoln Club, as a body, was excluded, as also the Great Western Band. Currier's Band, of Cincinnati, only, was admitted.

Adjournment.

After speeches by Governor Noyes, Rev. Henry Highland Garnett and Fred. Douglass, the Convention at 3:30 adjourned until eleven o'clock Thursday morning. The Committees on Credentials and Resolutions are meeting to-night. Harry Oliver is on the latter committee, in place of Edward McPherson, who is to be made Permanent Chairman. This change is at the instance of the Blaine men, and is thought to be a bid to Pennsylvania.

The Morton Men

are making a strong demonstration to-night, while speeches and music everywhere prevail. If numerous ballots are had, it is believed that Morton will pull to the front. To-morrow will tell the tale, as by noon it is altogether likely the balloting will commence. The speeches everywhere made indicate a support of the ticket, whoever may be nominated.

A Combination Against Blaine.

To-night a combination is being formed against Blaine. If it succeeds, it is said that it will probably nominate Hayes for the first choice on the ticket.

(By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—The sixth National Convention of the Republican party met at noon to-day in the Exposition Building. The attendance was greater than that of any previous gathering of the party, and embraced the most noted men in its ranks, who either sat upon the floor as delegates, or as guests of honor upon the raised platform in the rear of the presiding officer.

To those who had not attended the Convention held four years ago in Philadelphia, the number of colored delegates present caused some surprise. Among them were Congressmen or ex-Congressmen from South Carolina, Alabama and other Southern States.

The delegations were admirably grouped upon the floor facing the stage. The solid Massachusetts and New York delegations were well to the left center. On their right were the New England States, formed in single file, with Maine at the head. To the right of the stage was Indiana, and behind her the Morton men of Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. To the left again came Kentucky and the Carolinas. With Virginia bringing up the rear. The extreme left flank was allotted to the white-haired Pennsylvanians, who came to fight for Hartranft. The right flank fell to the lot of Ohio. Behind were placed, in order of merit, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. Editorial delegates and those from some of the petty States were tucked away in the rear, where they could be used to utilize standing space not of ground.

The platform of the convention assembled this morning is an immense frame structure, with a seating capacity for an audience of at least 7,500. The convention was held in the spring of 1870, for the Sengerfest, held in this city during the following summer. The hall at that time was changed and refitted for the Cincinnati Exposition, which has been since held yearly in the building. In 1872 the hall was the scene of the political gatherings by the Greeley Convention, and has since been used for various political conventions, the last of which was the Democratic State Convention of Ohio four weeks ago.

The arrangements for the day apparently been made with a view to the capacities of the human voice. The platform is located near the center of the hall, and is raised about six feet above the level of the floor. The Chairman's desk and those allotted to the Marshal are ornamented on the eastern face with a glory in red, white and blue.

In the rear of the platform, rising by easy stages to the level of the balconies, are seats for some seven or eight hundred invited guests, ladies and gentlemen. Ladies are largely in attendance, and your correspondent with transcribed into a note-book as easily and so naturally that you will be yourselves surprised regarding the style of this letter. It was determined upon at an earlier day. Resumption accomplished, then in all human probability, will follow in a few months or years of prosperity, equal to that of any former period, perhaps greater than any former period. Resumption will, in addition, put a plank in your platform declaring for such an amendment of the Constitution as will prohibit any Judicial office to six years, and make the incumbent ineligible for re-election, you will deserve the gratitude of the American people.

As the manner, when tossed for many days in the air, will follow the direction of the first earliest glance of the sun to ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course, and in the same manner, after one hundred years from the foundation of our Government, we find the flag floating over the North and South, the East and the West, to take a political observation for the purpose of ascertaining how far we have drifted from our National Government, so far as improvement is really necessary and possible. With this view we have come to this quiet and beautiful city of Cincinnati on the banks of the grand and placid Ohio, bounding navigable rivers, and where we now find every luxury that wealth, nature or art can produce, but where not even a log cabin will be found, or a white man born when our Government was organized.

The last three National Conventions of our party have had indicated to them in advance the candidate for whom they were to vote. Not since 1860 has a Convention been free to act for itself, and to express the unbiased will of the people, merely putting in form that which had already been decided upon. Let us hope that every ballot for a nomination, and to the nomination and renomination of the splendid soldier and patriot, General Grant. But such is not the case, things no longer exists. There appears to be a disposition on the part of many to the nanny-ing finger points as the only candidate. There seems o be no man rising so far above all others as to be considered the only man to claim. "Thou art the man!" The conservative, safe and distinguished statesmen names among our party friends have been mentioned as candidates, and will be brought before the convention in the principle way on arrives for making nominations. Therefore, it is that I have expressed myself as seeing greater responsibilities rising from delegates to this convention than upon any or all that have preceded it.

The history of the Republican party furnishes abundant evidence of its desire that the Government shall be conducted with honesty and economy, and as a means to that end, that the civil service should be elevated by the introduction of all needful and proper reforms. With such a history and at a time like the present, it cannot be doubted that the choice of the convention will fall on some one, whoever he may be, who is clearly committed on this question, not only by his expressed opinions, but also by his public life and conduct. I will not further anticipate the action of this honorable body, except to say that the firm support on the part of the nominees of all the recent amendments to the National Constitution, and the support and maintenance of all other principles involved in the war for the preservation of the Union, must also be regarded as pre-requisites for the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

With this accomplished, it will be the highest duty, and should be the greatest pleasure, for all in authority to extend the warm hand of fellowship to all portions of this Union, and as rapidly as possible to forgive and forget the recent past, and do every act to make us satisfied to be and remain in fact, as we are in name, one people and one country. It is fit and proper, citizens of Cincinnati, that the Republican National Convention in this Centennial year should be held in your city and under your auspices, as you, quite as fully as any other locality, represent in yourselves the industry, the enterprise, the sublimity and grandeur of our country's growth and greatness.

Our folly may conceive what the wisdom of the opposition cannot achieve—our defeat at the polls in November; but such defeat can come from no other cause. We are met here, not as contending factions with the party to test under various leaderships our relative strength, but as representatives accepting a high responsibility, to extract from the crucible of conflicting opinions that type of American statesmanship which shall be accepted as the work of the people, and such legislation as the party. [Applause.] Men as well as measures are to be weighed in the balance during the coming session of this existing treaties with foreign governments, specially that of Germany, affecting naturalization and expatriation.

Sixth, The honor and integrity of the republicides primarily in a regulated system of civil service, based on moral character and capacity, and not solely on political service.

Seventh, Against the South's desperate recapitulation heresies, and no step backward on the reconstruction.

Eighth, The maintenance of every amendment to the Constitution by the Federal power and the most vigorous enforcement of every law affecting citizens South.

Ninth, The nation is supreme and not the States.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A communication was received from the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, informing the delegates that their reading rooms were at their disposal.

Mr. Ingersdorf, of Virginia, suggested that the Committee on Credentials should meet at once, as it was impossible to do any business while it was known who composed the Convention.

The presiding officer then suggested that the members of the Committee on Credentials repair to the committees rooms on the right of the stage, which they did.

Upon the withdrawal of the committees, the band struck up a lively tune and delegates took the opportunity to move around and discuss the situation. While the committees were absent the band was kept fully occupied, to the disgust of those delegates who wished to fill in with patriotic speeches. This arrangement seemed to give satisfaction to the majority of the Convention, but at one point a small, pudgy voice in one of the galleries struck up Beecher, Beecher, George Hawley." The suggestion was favorably received, but no speech was forthcoming from Mr. Hawley.

Mr. MASON, of New York—I offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, We meet together with gratitude the services of the loyal women of the country during the late war, and to the women in the hospitals of the North and their fidelity to the Union in many of the disputed districts of the South, and whereas the Republican party has always advocated the extension of human freedom, therefore

Resolved, That we favor the bestowal of equal civil and political rights on all loyal women citizens of the United States without distinction of sex.

They were received with general laughter and applause.

George William Curtis, of New York—I hold in my hand an address to the Republicans of the form Club of the city of New York, which I have been requested to lay before this convention, and, after a few words of explanation, I therefore move that the address which I have the honor to submit be now read to the convention.

The Chair—Is there any objection to the reading of the address? Objection was made by a delegate from South Carolina.

The Chair then put the question whether the address should be read, and the motion was carried. The secretary then began to read the platform. Go forward to the platform.

Mr. Curtis passed forward to the platform, and while the reading was in progress the crowd, was received with tremendous cheers, which were renewed when he took his place by the side of the reader. The latter then began:

Mr. Curtis—Mr. President, I have the honor to read the following address, which I have already read the address of June 6, already published in the papers. The allusion in the address to an appeal to payment of the promises of the President and Congress, and the proposition to put the political power of the country in the hands of the capitalists, party unless the Convention, by its nomination, expresses a positive determination on things generally, were received with applause.

Upon retiring from the platform Mr. Curtis was escorted to his seat by the band.

A delegate from Missouri—I move that the document just read be referred to the committee on Resolutions without debate.

A delegate from Montana—I desire to amend that motion. I move that the address be adopted as the sense of this Convention. [Cries of "Carried."]

The Chairman—It is referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

A delegate from Maryland—As none of the committees are ready to report, I move that the Convention now take a recess until four o'clock. [Cries of "No, no."]

The question was put, but the motion was not agreed to.

Loud calls were then made for Senator John A. Logan.

Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts—I move that all addresses, memorials and resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

The motion was agreed to.

There were loud calls for General Logan, who responded, being introduced by the presiding officer, said:

SPEECH OF GENERAL LOGAN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—I know very well what I can say to you that would be of any benefit in directing your minds in that duty which you are called upon now to perform. I have been known in connection with the Presidency of the United States of America, this assembled for the first time in Cincinnati, to name a candidate for President and Vice President who is worthy of the platform, it will weld together as of old, and move into battle with that unflinching determination that has always characterized the efforts of the Republican party. [Applause.] I am not here to make a speech, but I am here to say a few words to you, gentlemen, in order to our protection hereafter, feel the need in the candidates whom you will put before the country for the assent of the whole country, and the black man shall walk to the ballot box in safety, even if we have to bring a bayonet behind us. [Applause] and I have been from the South for many years, and you may be assured that the feeling of the Republicans of the South is not to be stricken down, and the freedmen of the South, that their sufferings which they endure in consequence of their fidelity and villainy of the managers of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been trampled out for ever. [Applause.] We have settled it that our foreign-born citizens and their children shall go up and down the earth protected by the entire power of the General Government. [Cheers]. We are trying to settle the question that the American people will do what is right, and that is what is wrong [applause] and in the third place, we want a man in the Presidential chair who has the courage to carry out his conviction. [Cheers.] Give us a man of great purity of private life and an unimpeachable character, and we can count on Ohio next November. [Great cheers.]

REMARKS OF REV. H. H. GARNETT.

Calls were then made for Rev. Dr. Garnett, of Illinois, Mr. Seward and the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, of New York. The latter ascended the platform, and the Chairman thus introduced him:

Gentlemen, I take pleasure in introducing to you a man well known before the abolition of slavery in these United States—a man who helped win the battle as well as follow the white citizens of the country, the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, of New York. Mr. Garnett, a well known colored man, responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I regret exceedingly sorry that I am not in condition to address you. I wish, indeed, I could talk with interest and power here upon the necessities of the day and the duty and the work which we can party. But I am not well. I have a very severe headache, and I have, for the most part, a long evening's work on the Committee on Resolutions, and so I shall say but a word and leave you. I wish to believe that my gallant and eloquent friend has said, that the Republican party has but to nominate its honest men and effect. I should be glad to believe it expressed in as strong language as any sanguine temperament could desire. But I am not so sure it is precisely so. There has been growing up for some time in the country a lack-adaisical spirit and want of affection. It is simple common sense to recognize it. [Applause.] No to-day is going into battle with out understanding its ground and recognizing the power of his enemy. [Applause.] He is well on his way to victory when he has done that. Now, gentlemen, when you shall have nominated your candidates and laid down your platform, if your platform expresses, defines and propounds sound Republican doctrines, and your candidate be an honorable, true Republican, I shall go to work with all my heart and strength to elect him. Now is the time for work. Therefore, this night, to-morrow are precious hours for you to decide what you will do, and here you are. [Applause.] I enter into no particulars, but you know, all of you, there is not a man in this Convention, and there is not a man that you can so conduct yourselves within forty-eight hours that three or four months' work before the election will not be undone. Every offender, is commendable indeed, and I trust it will be exercised. The Republican party, after 16 years of power, has many privileges honest criticism. We refer to our record, and to what it shows. The shocking stricken off from the limbs of four or five millions of our fellow-citizens, the ruinous heresy that at a State convention of the people, the latters had no right to vote, which, if carried out, would put our Government, has been trampled out for ever. [Applause.] We have settled it that our foreign-born citizens and their children shall go up and down the earth protected by the entire power of the General Government. [Cheers]. We are trying to settle the question that the American people will do what is right, and that is what is wrong [applause] and in the third place, we want a man in the Presidential chair who has the courage to carry out his conviction. [Cheers.] Give us a man of great purity of private life and an unimpeachable character, and we can count on Ohio next November. [Great cheers.]

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REMARKS OF GOVERNOR NOYES.

Governor Noyes, of Ohio, was introduced, and spoke as follows:

I am sorry that many obligations for the honor of being called upon to-day, but it seems to me it would be more pleasant for me to sit and listen, rather than to speak in this presence; but as you have done me the honor to call upon me, I will say a few words. I will say only. It seems that a wonderful responsibility is resting upon this convention at this time. [Applause.] Never before in the history of the country has so much been at stake. Never before has ever been asked from public servants before. Never before has so much been at stake. Never before has so much been asked from public servants before. Never before has so much been at stake. Never before has so much been asked from public servants before. Never before has so much been at stake. Never before has so much

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

EXTRADITION NEGOTIATIONS AT A DEAD-LOCK.

LONDON, June 12.—In the Lobby of the House of Commons to-night, the opinion is general that the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain on the extradition question are again at a dead-lock.

The Eastern Question.

RUMORED MASSACRE OF CATHOLICS BY RUSSIANS.

LONDON, June 13.—A special to the *Morning Post* from Berlin reports that Prince Milan, of Servia, has sent an autograph letter to Constantinople, acknowledging his allegiance to Murad. The *Post's* Berlin special says the *Germania*, an Ultramontane journal, publishes a private telegram which reports that Russian troops have massacred the Ruthenian Roman Catholics in Podlachia, even using cannon for that purpose.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* announces that Murad has notified the Khedive of Egypt that he will soon sanction the privileges which were granted the Khedive by the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

A telegram from Paris says the Turkish corps of observation on the Servian frontier has been ordered to withdraw. It is supposed this is done at the instigation of the British Government.

Switzerland.

DESTRUCTIVE INUNDATIONS.

BERNE, June 12.—Serious inundations have occurred in Eastern Switzerland, caused by heavy rains and melting of the snow in the mountains. The railways are much damaged. The whole canton of Thurgau was submerged, many bridges and houses carried away, and several persons drowned. At Frauenfeld, the capital of the canton, four inmates of a house were killed by falling walls. The Federal Council has delegated a member to proceed to Thurgau and offer assistance to the inhabitants.

Spain.

THE ARMY—CROPS DESTROYED BY LOCUSTS.

LONDON, June 13.—A dispatch from Cadiz to the *Times* says the estimate limiting the Spanish army to 100,000 men does not include the soldiers sent to Cuba.

The cereal crops of the provinces of Badajhoss and Ciudad Realbon have been entirely destroyed by locusts. Seventy tons of locusts have been burnt with petroleum in trenches, and 15,000 soldiers have been occupied in destroying them.

Belgium.

MOB DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE CATHOLICS.

BRUSSELS, June 13.—The result of the elections is that the Catholics' majority in the Chamber of Deputies will be twelve instead of fourteen, as it was in the last Chamber. Many of the electoral contests were exceedingly close. Great excitement prevails to-night. The streets of the city are filled with enormous crowds of people hissing and hooting in front of the Catholic institutions, which are protected by bodies of civic guards, and some arrests have been made. At Ghent the mob are making a monster demonstration before the Catholic club, and have broken the windows of the building.

FIGHTING AT ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, June 13.—There is intense excitement here over the success of the Catholic candidates. Fighting is going on in all parts of the town. The civic guards have been hastily called out. Several arrests have been made, and more serious trouble is feared.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

Gallery of a New Church Fails and Kills the Contractor—Thirty Others Injured.

HOUTZDALE, PA., June 12.—Yesterday the congregation of the Catholic church assembled in their new but unfinished building. Just as Father Meagher began the services, the gallery, filled with worshipers, fell with a terrific crash, killing D. C. Nelson, contractor of the building, and wounding thirty others, some seriously.

POLITICAL.

Maine.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION INSTRUCTS FOR TILDEN.

BANGOR, June 13.—The Democratic State Convention nominated John C. Talbot for Governor, and Samuel J. Anderson, Samuel Wall, Frank W. Hill and S. D. Leavitt as delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention. The resolutions commend the service of the Democratic House in instituting investigations and unearthing corruption. The inflation of the national currency is opposed, and the fourth resolution declares Samuel J. Tilden, the able, zealous and intrepid Reform Governor of the Empire State, to be the first choice of the Convention for President of the United States, and his nomination by the National Democratic Convention is recommended as universally fit and proper.

Fifth, That it is the sense of this convention that the rule adopted by the National Democratic Convention, requiring two-thirds of the delegates to decide upon a candidate's nomination, being at variance with well established Democratic principles of majority control, should be abandoned.

Adjourned sine die.

Delaware.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—BAYARD THE FAVORITE SON.

DOVER, DEL., June 13.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. J. Alexander Fulton was permanent Chairman. The following delegates at large were elected to the St. Louis convention: Gen. William C. Whiteman, Jesse Saulsbury, Colonel Edward L. Martin. The resolutions declare that a strict adherence to the spirit of the Constitution is essential to the life of the nation. They instruct and instruct the delegates to vote for Hon. Thomas F. Bayard as long as there may be any prospect of his election as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The California Wheat Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—A prominent grain operator gives the surplus wheat for shipment this season at three quarters of a million short tons, exceeding by two hundred thousand tons the crop of 1875. The total tonnage of navy in all parts of the State, and in quality the best ever harvested in the State, is given at five per cent. above the average. Sacks at ninety-six cents per bushel, and acknowledges no difficulty in procuring labor for harvesting. Transportation from the interior, unless the bulk of the crop is held until late in the season, which would probably overtax the railroad facilities. The tonnage here and known to be on the way is of 1,000 tons capacity, and the number of vessels between now and December to take all offered. The surplus barley is estimated at 75,000 tons. Fifty cents alongside.

An Improved Iron Furnace.

The Zanesville, Ohio, *Courier* gives the following description of an improvement in iron furnaces, for which a patent has just been granted to Mr. A. F. Cassell, of that place: The patent covers two kinds of furnaces—puddling and heating, its claims are, economy, both of fuel and time, and a superiority of the iron produced. The puddling furnaces are so constructed, at a vast amount of fuel—thirty-three per cent.—escapes through the stacks in that is commonly termed "smoke." Mr. Cassell's furnace arrests the smoke—or ore properly gas—and provides for its complete consumption. A system of holes admits nomads the air from the outside round the end under the "bridge" wall and also into an air chamber in front of the bridge wall, which, with the peculiar construction of the roof and bridge, "produces perfect combustion, and consequently a large saving in fuel. By actual tests, heading through a period of several months, in furnaces at the works of the Iron Company in this city, it has been demonstrated that the Cassell furnaces, at the least calculation, twenty-five per cent. in fuel, and from one to one and half hours in time to each turn, thus reducing the amount of labor very materially. The value of this invention is seen in the quality of the iron produced. The vice for producing perfect combustion destroys the sulphur and other impurities, and of course prevents their amalgamation with the metal—at least to any extent to value the iron trade. A word as to the cost. Careful estimates the actual expense in the construction of this furnace, is not to exceed $5 over the old furnace. The saving in the cost of fire bricks for the "necks" and "stacks" will more than compensate for the expense attending their instruction.

American Merino Sheep.

Mr. John S. Gee, of Brownsville, furnishes the following statement concerning a flock in the pure-bred American merino sheep, shorn May 31st and June 1st, and 3d, 1876. He accompanies the statement with samples of the fleece, which are very fine staple:

RAMS ONE YEAR OLD TO AGED, INCLUSIVE.

lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
20	0	21	8	13	6
"	0	19	5	13	2
"	0	18	15	13	1
"	0	18	8	13	1
"	0	18	5		

EWES ONE YEAR OLD TO AGED, INCLUSIVE.

lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
15	0	19	13	17	8
"	0	19	12	17	5
"	0	19	6	17	5
"	0	19	2	16	14
"	0	19	1	16	12
"	0	18	11	15	11
"	0	18	11	15	6
"	0	18	4	14	13
"	0	18	4	14	11
"	0	18	3	13	12
"	0	18	2	12	5
"	0	15	1	12	5
"	0	12	15	12	1
"	0	12	13	12	1
"	0	12	10	12	0
"	0	12	8	12	0
"	0	12	6	12	0

A curious case in one of the English courts occurred recently, showing that certain Jew money-lenders had obtained from a young nobleman" his acceptances for £600 in consideration of an actual loan of only six pounds! Of course such an infamous transaction could not be tolerated, and the court required the acceptances to be deposited with its own officer until the case before it should be decided.

COUNTY CONTRACTS.

Eleven Iron Bridges Let—Lessening the Court House Cornice.

The County Commissioners and Controller, Tuesday, awarded the contracts for iron superstructures for eleven county bridges, as follows:

Bridge over Bull creek, at Tarentum, to the Iron City Bridge Company, at $11 39 per lineal foot.

Bridge over Turtle creek, at Wall's Station, to the same company, at $15 65 per lineal foot.

Bridge at Dawson's mill, over Bull creed, sixty feet span, at $10 per lineal foot, to the same company.

Bridge over Peters Creek, at the Elizabethtown road, to the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company, at $14 91 per lineal foot.

Bridge over Bull creek, at Dawson's, fifty feet span, to T. B. White & Sons, at $10 50 per lineal foot.

Bridge over Pine creek, at Rigly & Allison's, at $8 60, to T. B. White & Sons.

The remaining six bridges were awarded to the Canton Wrought Iron Bridge Company, as follows:

Bridge over Robinson's run at Hays' station, fifty feet span, at $9 43 per lineal foot.

Bridge over the same stream at Gregg's forty-eight feet span, at $9 43 per lineal foot.

Bridge over Pine creek, at Neff's, forty-eight feet span, at same price.

Bridge over Little Deer creek, forty foot span, at $8 10 per lineal foot.

The total estimated cost of the superstructures, as previously given, is $7,365 18, being $2,040 78 in excess of the cost of wooden superstructures. The entire cost of the masonry and superstructure for the eleven bridges will amount to about $14,814 58. There are already eleven iron bridges in the county, all of which have been erected within the last five years.

THE COURT HOUSE CORNICE.

The same officials awarded the contract for cutting down the stone cornice on the Court House. It is proposed to cut the cornice down about one-third, in order to make it lighter, and thus reduce the probability of its falling. The bids per lineal foot were as follows:

Harrison & Bro	$ 90
Farnham & Holm	1 00
J. N. Cowperthwaith	85
J. A. & H. Hulick	1 05
Smith & Hodel	90
Trinky Kimmer	70
Forwerker & Alexander	75
McAdams & Kelligan	1

The contract was awarded to Messrs. Flannigan & Holm, the lowest bidders. The work will be between 450 and 500 lineal feet to remove.

THE CASE OF PHILIP MURRAY

He is Convicted of Manslaughter and Recommended to Mercy.

The jury in the case of Philip Murray, charged with the murder of James White, came into court Monday morning, and rendered their verdict. They found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter and recommended him to the mercy of the Court. After the long str gle in the jury room, lasting over thirty days and nights, the wonder is that the jury agreed at all. The recommendation to mercy, after reducing the grade to manslaughter, shows that the majority have been somewhat in favor of acquittal. The case was very only tr e l and s econd conviction of murder in the first degree was not anticipated. It has rarely happened, since the days of Lynch law, that a set aside a verdict in a capital case, that a similar verdict has been rendered upon a second trial. The details of the killing are too fresh in memory to need repetition, and will be sufficiently justifiable. The testimony failed to show that there was the slightest excuse for the killing of James White, or that Murray had had difficulties, which caused Murray to make threats against White's life, and his suspicious conduct shows he had premeditated those threats deliberately. He went armed with a pistol, deliberately to the spot where White was at work, and shot him down. If the circumstances had been reversed, and White had gone with the intent to kill Murray was, and met his fate in an encounter, there would have been some room for plea of self-defense. The public generally acquiesced in the first verdict: and although, on the second trial, there was some testimony that materially strengthened the defense, the case for the Commonwealth was much weakened by the absence of witnesses who appeared on the first trial. A technical error operated to secure a new trial, and the prisoner has fortunately saved his life thereby. The offense was not murder of the second degree, as the jury have decided, for Murray was not in the full possession of all his senses, or that he could not form a specific intent to take life. Juries, however, in many cases, and especially where life is at stake, are surrounded by grades of difference, when they err, it is best, perhaps, to err on the side of mercy. As between the offenses of murder in the second degree and manslaughter, so far as the punishment is concerned, there is little difference—and that difference is in favor of the higher grade, if it may be so called. For murder in the second degree, the punishment is solitary confinement not exceeding twelve years. For manslaughter, a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and solitary confinement, or simple imprisonment, not exceeding twelve years, and in the discretion of the Court may be sentenced to undergo solitary labor during life, or for any shorter time, according to the enormity of the offense. A wise discretion has been exercised by the Court, and under it the claims of justice can be in large measure satisfied.

COUNTERFEITERS.

Arrest and Imprisonment of Several Members of a Notorious Gang.

MR. Perkins, one of the United States detectives, arrived in the city Monday from Erie, where he had been engaged in the counterfeiting business. It is well known that for many months the western counties have been flooded with counterfeit money, and notes. The headquarters of the gang were at length discovered to be at Freedonia, Mercer county. In March last warrants were made at Youngstown, Ohio, when two parties named Levi Fike and John Conway were taken in. They were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for a year each, but escaped by "spunk." In all, two more arrests were made—the captured parties this time being Reuben Hargraves and John R. Thomas. They were taken to Erie and are now in jail awaiting trial. Perkins succeeded a few days ago in making three more arrests. Dr. Farnsworth, a physician with a small practice at Mercer; Edward Wilson, a constable, and David Weller, who formerly lived at 16 Carson street, South Side, this city, and was selling haytorks for a Pittsburgh firm. The arrests of the three last arrested were also committed for trial.

Hargraves and Tanner were the head of the gang. Hargraves making the counterfeit plates, and Tanner passing the money. When arrested, Hargraves had $700 worth of the spurious money in his possession. Tanner was entrapped by a device. Detective Perkins employing a man to negotiate with him for the delivery of a quantity of counterfeit money in Mercer and arresting him when he appeared at Mercer with the stuff, amounting to about five hundred dollars, which he had concealed. The counterfeit plates were also captured and were brought to this city yesterday by Perkins, and handed over to District Attorney Keed. Hargraves and Tanner, as before stated, were the manufacturers of the counterfeit, while the others shoved it. Tanner was to have been married two days after his arrest. Thomas, one of the gang, was capable of having fired a house in Mercer county, in which lived an old couple, and skipped, returning secretly and engaging in the counterfeiting business.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14, 1876.

The condition of financial affairs is quiet and unchanged. The commercial demand for discounts does not show any marked signs of an increase in volume, and, as a consequence, bankers are not disposed to regard the situation as very satisfactory. The continuance of the lock-out seems to be settled upon, and, while a number of the mills will continue operations, a general curtailment of business in connection with the iron trade may be expected. The effect of this stoppage on general business is not apparent as yet, the prevalent sluggishness being chargeable to general rather than local causes; but if it is continued, as seems likely to be the case at present, the stagnation now existing will probably be very much intensified.

As regards interest rates, exchange, or dealings in local stocks and securities, we have no news to give, as the situation in connection with these points is wholly unchanged. The principal feature of interest is the renewed reduction in East bound freights by both of the trunk lines, the figures on which are given in our local columns. The freight rates from this city to the East are now very low, more so, we believe, than ever before, and give a very convincing illustration of the power of competition in the freighting business. Could a similar influence be brought to bear on westward freights, many of the losses and misfortunes, which Pittsburgh's interests have suffered within the past few years, would be prevented. This point taken into consideration in connection with the abundance of capital and the obvious necessity of finding new channels of employment for a large share of it, should be sufficient, we think, to establish the wisdom of enterprises to increase our transportation facilities to the West. Such enterprises are on foot and, we are glad to hear, are being taken hold of to a certain extent by Pittsburgh capital. We hope that such a course will be adopted as to give us a competing line to the Northwest on such a basis as will assure its prosperity and success, and with it the prosperity of our local interests.

—The war between the trunk lines of railway continues unabated, or rather seems to gather increased virulence from day to day, further reductions in rates being reported and such tariffs being made on through business as, if persisted in, must eventually lead to serious embarrassments. The New York *Post* notes the fact that at one of the ticket offices on Broadway, a placard giving the reduced rates is headed "One Day." It is perhaps unnecessary to placard thus clearly the condition which precedes destruction, but the heading is appropriate. If such a company as the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central or the Baltimore and Ohio should be forced to omit its regular dividends to shareholders, and what is worse, the interest on its bonds, such a shock would be given to railroad credit as has not been felt since 1873. Is it not, therefore, the part of wisdom to seek reconciliation, and to subordinate personal feeling to material interests? Nothing is more certain than that a continuance of business at present rates will end in a breakdown of one or the other of the three solvent companies engaged in the war. Each of them would suffer by the breakdown and be seriously injured. In urging these considerations there is no advocacy of high rates, but of such just and equitable rates as can always be maintained. It is worthy of note that the contention between the trunk lines has reached a point that causes serious uneasiness to investors and capitalists. The quarrel should be adjusted before it has done irreparable harm to the railway credit of this country.

—The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Times* speaks as follows concerning the coming meeting of the National Board of Trade:

We are to have a meeting of the National Board of Trade here on the 27th inst., and financial, commercial, and kindred topics are to be discussed by the delegates assembled. The establishment of a national department of commerce, the interference of trades' unions with the system of apprenticeship, the inevitable currency question, revenue reform, reciprocity with Canada, the unification of the laws of all the States relating to trade and commerce, bills of lading and storage receipts; the uniform grading of grain, and, under it the uniformity in those relating to inspection, and in these affecting trade, but marriage laws hardly come within the range of Wall street topics, unless it is because too many Wall street men have broken them.

—The New York *Herald* has the following concerning the recent sale of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway:

A letter from a gentleman who has been upon the inside of the deal, and who is to protect Wabash stockholders contains the following information which may prove of interest. He says: "We have beaten the bondholders completely. The sale at Toledo may be regarded as wholly collusive. The proceedings in transport a reversed. The decree required the road to be sold as a whole. This was violatory. Next, that the sale should be confirmed. The Judge in Indiana has ruled the decree to be unwarranted by the facts in evidence, wrong. He said that such a decree would not have been given if the attention of the Court had been called to the above-mentioned rules.

First—That they (the bondholders) have no right to declare a forfeiture of the bonds.

Second—That the decree cannot be without redemption.

Third—That the co-operation of directors in foreclosure—that is, in aiding it—and the refusal of the company to defend was wrong.

Fourth—He grants a stay of proceedings upon the filing of a proper bond.

We now have the bond under way. Notice can be given, you will observe, until they get rid of our suit, and I think it will continue for a little difficulty."

It was, perhaps, some what long in the street of the facts above stated that put the stock up from ¾ at the close yesterday to 1¾ to-day.

—The Philadelphia *North American* says: The passage of the silver bill by the House of Representatives has had the effect of demoralizing the small exchange brokers, who have been making a "good thing" out of the scarcity of greenbacks, and are not buying so freely nor shipping to California.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 14, 1876.	10:30	11:30	1:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123¾	123¾	123¾
5-20's, 1865	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865, new	120¼	120¼	120¼
5-20's, 1867, registered	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120¼	120¼	120¼
5-20's, 1868, registered	120¾	120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1868, coupon	123¾	123¾	123¾
10-40's, registered	118¾	118¾	118¾
10-40's, coupons	118¾	118¾	118¾
Currency 6's	127	127	127
New 5's percents	117	117	117
Western Union Tel	67¾	67¾	67¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	25
Panama	93	93	93
Adams Express	100	100	100
Wells-Fargo Express	90¾	90¾	90¾
American Express	58	58	58
United States Ex	72	72	72
New York Central	107	107	107
Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾
Lake Shore	68¾	68¾	68¾
Michigan Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	41	41	41¾
Chicago & Northwestern	36¾	36¾	36¾
Do. preferred	67¾	67¾	67¾
Rock Island	107	107	107
St. Paul common	40	40	40
Do. preferred	57	57	57
Wabash common	6¾	6¾	6¾
Ohio & Mississippi	12	12	12
Union Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¾
Harlem	135	135	135
Hannibal & St. Joe	13	13	13
C. C. C. & I	94¾	95	95
South Carolinas, April	31	31	31
South Carolinas, July	31	31	31
Missouri 6's	107¾	107¾	107¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Palladelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			53½
Reading	44	44½	200
United Cos. of N. J	133¼		10
Phila., Tville & Buf			
Lehigh Valley	58¼		
Central Transportation	48¾		
P. C. & St. L. m. b.	83¾		

The Weekly Death Rate.

The following is the official report for last week, of the Physician to the Board of Health:

Measels, 2; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; cholera infantum, 4; erysipelas, 1; cancer, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 2; miliary tuberculous, 1; tabes mesenterica, 4; dropsy, 1; meningitis, 3; hydrocephalus, 1 paralysis, 1; convulsions, 1; chores, 1; disease of heart, 2; bronchial catarrh, 1; pneumonia 4; confiestion of lungs, 1; teething, 1; gastritis, 1; enteritis, 1; peritonitis, 2; old age, 5; debility, 1; drowning, 1; compound fractures of leg, 1; total, 51.

Of the above 31 were male and 20 female; 47 white, 4 colored; 13 married; 3 widows; 1 widower.

There were born in Pittsburgh 29, other parts of the United States 8, England 3, Germany 1, Ireland 2, Wales 2, Africa 1.

There were under one year of age, 15; from 1 to 2 years, 6; from 2 to 5 years, 5; from 5 to 10 years, 2; from 15 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 3; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 1; from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 4; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 4; from 90 to 100 years, 1.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

is no patent medicine humbug, got up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, but is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times around the Globe on camels' backs, the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing remedy, a perfect specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head;" also for Offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of the Sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watery or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the Head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh. TTHS&W

A Centennial Razor.

We were Wednesday shown a razor, the property of Wm. Smith, a well known farmer residing at Bulger, Washington county, which is an interesting relic of the revolutionary period. The case is as quaint looking as the blade, and on one end contains the name of "W. Greaves & Son," who were the makers, and the brand "Lexington Razor." On the other end of the case is the date, "April 19, 1775." These inscriptions are in raised letters, first stamped upon white paper and then pasted upon the case. Upon the blade are stamped the words "Lexington Razor," and upon the dark bone handle the date, "July 4th, 1776." From these dates it will be observed that the case is more than a year older than the razor. Both are well preserved, and it is a little remarkable that they should conform so closely, in size, style and quality, to the razor and case of the present century. What use the razor seems to need, to put it in shaving order, is a proper whetting, and this Mr. Smith intends to give it, so as to take a shave with it on the 4th of July next. The history of this relic is not known, further than this: It belonged originally to Samuel Quick, of Beaver county, and Robert Bryerly, a brother-in-law of Mr. Smith, purchased it from one of Quick's neighbors, for twenty-five cents. Mr. Smith took a fancy to it, and paid a similar sum for it, to his brother-in-law, about six weeks ago.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Money market easy at 2¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4 5 per cent. Customs receipts $255,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $55,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling firmer; sixty days 483¾. Specie shipments to-day $250,000 gold coin. Specie engagements for to-morrow $300,000 gold coin.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾, and closed at 112¾. Borrowing rates 1@1 per cent. per annum, and 1-64 per cent. per diem at close. Loans made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds in active demand and higher; offerings small. Railroad bonds in demand at higher prices, particularly for St. Paul and Northwestern. State bonds quiet, but firm and higher, with Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail and the Granger shares as features. Sales of 167,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 13,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern, 2,000 St. Paul, 35,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,000 Wabash and 3,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	68¼	C. C. C. & I	4
Quicksilver	14	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Do. preferred	18	Del. & Lacka'na	92½
Pacific Mail	25¼	Atlantic & P. Tel	14½
Mariposa	5½	Missouri Pacific	8
Do. preferred	6½	Atlantic & P. pref	2
N. J. Central	93¾	Indiana Central	8
Adams Express	98	Hannibal & St. Joe	13
Wells-Fargo Ex	90¾	Hannibal & St. Joe 1st	30
American Ex	58	Union Pacific land gr'ts	95
U. S. Express	73	Union Pacific stock	33¾
New York Central	107	Union Pac. bonds	103
Rock Island	108	Do. land grants	102
St. Paul	40¾	Do. sink. fund	89½
Do. preferred	69¼	Erie	13¾
Toledo & Wabash	7¼	Do. preferred	19
Do. preferred	2	Harlem	137½
Ft. Wayne	97¾	Do. preferred	135
Terre Haute	6	Michigan Central	48
Do. preferred	17	Panama	118
Northwestern	41¾	Lake Shore	54¾
Do. preferred	64¾	Illinois Central	97
Chicago & Alton	101¾	Cleveland & Pitts	92¾
Do. preferred	107¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	10-40's, registered	118½
5-20's, 1865	116	10-40's, coupons	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	120	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1867, reg	119¾	Currency 6's	125¾
5-20's, 1868, reg	120¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri 6's	107¾
Virginia, new	43		

LONDON, June 14, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £59,000. Consols for money 94 7-16; for account 94¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105; do 1867, 111; 10-40's, 107; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie 12¾; do preferred 18.

PARIS, June 14.—Rentes 106 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 14.—United States bonds—New 5's 105¾.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Gold 112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 551.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1876. }

The movements of business in the leading wholesale branches continue unusually sluggish, and only a moderate volume of transactions is reported. The grain trade is most especially marked by stagnation, while produce, provisions and groceries are moving along with about the usual degree of inactivity for this season. Values have shown rather more strength in the general market during the last day or two. The most important movement in prices which we have to note to-day is one already foreshadowed in those reports, namely, an advance of ⅛c on standard sugars. In provisions also a firmer feeling is noted, and we quote an advance of ⅛c on sides. The trade in produce is noticeable for none, but the only material alteration in quotations is an advance of about 1c on eggs; butter and fresh fruits and vegetables show a downward tendency. The dry goods trade continues steady with a slight reduction on quotations for bleaching. Petroleum is developed a considerable degree of strength and an advance was registered of 2¼@3¾c in crude. Other lines of trade were steady and materially unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,220	Cheese, bxs	176
Corn, bus	6,000	Butter, pgs	29
Meal, bus	2,120	Bacon, pcs	3,709
Rye, bus	692	Bacon, tcs	33
Oats, bus	6,092	Hay, bales	260
Potatoes, bus	667		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,111	10,340	20,941
Cheese, bxs	1,260	850	2,110
Corn, bus	10,312	11,141	21,453
Meal, bus	13,422	9,450	22,872
Barley, bus	168	57	225
Rye, bus	712	737	1,449
Oats, bus	41,140	32,437	73,577
Butter, pkgs	350	258	608
Bacon, pcs	10,920	3,750	14,670
Bacon, tcs	550	879	1,429
Potatoes, bus	8,700	5,492	14,192
Hay, tons	182	112	294

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet and sluggish—the tendency nominal. There have been some arrivals of red winter of the crop of 1875 which are selling readily at 90c. We quote choice Michigan white winter at 96@97c; choice red winter at 94@95c; No. 2 red winter at 92@93c; No. 3 red winter at 90@91c; rejected and ungraded 85@88c. Corn is quiet and unchanged—the supply ample for all demands. We quote high mixed at 52@53c; mixed at 51@52c; yellow at 52@53c; shelled 48@50c; ear 45@47c. Oats are dull and unchanged. We quote No. 2 white at 38@39c; No. 3 white at 36@37c; mixed at 34@35c. Barley is out of market and quotations are nominal at 75@90c, as to quality. Rye is easy at 75@77c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c higher.

FLOUR—The market continues steady and unchanged, with a moderately good jobbing demand. The current and advertised rates for the wholesale trade of our local millers:

No. 1 amber do	$7 25
No. 2 red winter do	6 75
No. 3 do	6 25
Family brands	7 50@8 00
Fancy brands	8 00@8 50
Extra brands	8 50@9 00
Patent brands	9 00@10 00

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were slightly higher and firm. Sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and unchanged. Shoulders quiet but firm. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed were firm being quotably 8½@10c. Dried beef unchanged, raw at 15c. Dried tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12¼@12¾c in half-barrels 12¾c in buckets 13¼c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 13¼c ₱ lb; in buckets 13¾c ₱ lb; in 3-lb caddies 15¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 15¼c ₱ lb; in 10-lb do 15¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15¼c ₱ lb; in 10-lb do 15¼c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote No. 1 at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 86c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 56c.

HAM BARBAGE—Continues steady at 9¾@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—There was a steady feeling with light business at $20 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 8¼@8½c; country do 7½@7¾c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for cured meats at easier prices. We quote hams at 11¼@12c ₱ lb; shoulders 9¢@9½c; sides 10@11c; lard 10½@11½c.

Groceries.

The trade among the wholesale grocery houses continues steady though perhaps a little sluggish. The leading feature in prices is an advance of ⅛c on standard sugars as foreshadowed in these reports a day or two ago. Coffee is quiet at the decline previously quoted. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb
Fancy Rio	20	Standard A	10¼@10½c
Choice Rio	22	Standard B	10 @10¼c
Prime Rio	21	Do. extra C	9¾@10 c
Good Rio	20	Extra C—yel	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	19	C—yellow	8¾c
Java	28	Franklin, B	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11¾c
Rio, in papers	26	Crushed	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	23	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk, 25 @ 25½c		Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	32	Choice fair N. O	8½c
Java, in bulk	30	Fully fair do	8¼c
Teas.		Prime do	9 c
Youngh'n son	45c@80	Choice fair do	8¼c
Gunpowder	60c@ 1 10	White clarified	10 c
Imperial	50c@ 90	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan	40c@ 75	Str'y Ch. N. O	45c
Oolong	25c@ 80	Prime	42@43c
Fancy	75	Good	40c
Breakfast	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Pearl	8	Sugar drips	60@62c
Silver gloss	9¾c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10½c	*Rice.*	
Spices.		Choice Carl'n	7¼@7¾ c
Cloves	55 c	Patna	@7¾ c
Allspice	17 c	Rangoon	@7 c
Cassia	33@35 c	Louisiana	6¼@7 c
Nutmegs	$1 25	*Soaps.*	
Pepper	19@20 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Soda.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in kgs	4¼@5 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Bi-carb, in bbls	3¾@4 c	Gold do	6 50
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c	Extra olive do	3 80
Candles.		Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	3 50
Star, full w't	16@17 c	German mottled do	7¼c
Stearine	18¼c	California, ₱ box	$4 25
Mould	12@13 c		

FISH—The market is moderatively active, at easy but quotably unchanged pr

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,908,178.

THERE have been shipped from Baltimore from the 1st of January up to the 8th of the present month 340,304 barrels of petroleum, 23,171 barrels of which were refined there. Seventy-nine vessels have been engaged in the trade during the year.

THE United States Supreme Court has just rendered a decision to the effect that while United States notes are exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority, a Court of Equity must not knowingly use its extraordinary powers to promote any scheme to escape a depositor's proportionate share of the burdens of taxation.

THE Lafayette, (Indiana) *Courier* reports that Judge PETTIT of the Supreme Court, has been indicted by the Tippecanoe county Grand Jury for his assault upon the street preacher on Friday last in this. A man under indictment a candidate for a place on the bench of the highest court in the State is a spectacle at once unique and possible only under Democratic auspices.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has lately held that the decision of the Commissioner of Patents on the question of invention, its utility and importance, is not conclusive, but is open to examination in the courts; that his decision and allowance of a patent creates a *prima facie* right only, subject to review by the courts on all questions involved.

IN a recent suit for infringement of patent, the United States Circuit Court of New York laid down the rule that in a proceeding in equity, where the answer to the bill is filed and sworn to by defendants and proofs have been taken and closed, a motion to amend the answer by interposing new defenses previously accessible to the defendants must be denied.

WHILE the revenue of the United States Government for the current year has fallen off $11,000,000 below the estimates, the expenditures have also fallen off $10,000,000. The deficiency is therefore very small. The way to increase the revenue, next year, is to increase the tariff; but the Democrats seem bent on decreasing the revenue and increasing the public distress by reducing the tariff.

THE Army Reduction bill passed by the House, last week, by a strict party vote, abolishes the four colored regiments. Army officers on the frontier unite in testifying that these colored regiments are as useful and valuable as any in the service, and cannot be spared. But this bill will never become a law. The colored Republicans of the Twenty-second district will bear this in mind when Mr. HOPKINS, who voted for the bill, comes before them for re-election.

THE prospect of a reunion by the Presbyterian Churches, North and South, appears to be regarded with satisfaction by the Southern churches, and lively congratulations have been exchanged. This is well as far as it goes, but in the end everything will depend upon the question whether the Southern advocates for fraternity will be able to bring their church to meet ours upon perfectly equal and common ground, without renewing the questions and controversies of the past.

DURING the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, one of the Mahometan "saints" prophesied at that place that within the next ten years the whole of "Frangistan" (Europe) would be under the rule of the crescent: that the Sultan of Constantinople would conquer the eastern portion of the continent, including "Rumi-el-Kubrijeh" (Rome the powerful), and that the Sultan of Morocco would reconquer the western portion, with the town of "Tuleituah" (Toledo). The predictions of this class of fanatics are like dreams—"they go by contraries."

NOTHING in the history of modern civilization is more marvelous than the progress of journalism in the United States, during the last century. While in the hundred years after the establishment of the first paper in America, at Boston in 1690, the total number of newspapers was increased to but two hundred, of which two or three only were dailies, during the years of the next century, from 1790 onward—so far as time has passed, the number has increased to the astonishing aggregate of 678 daily newspapers and 5,554 weeklies, making a total of 6,232.

AN EXCELLENT law against male nightwalkers, designed to protect the public morality and equalize the punishment of vice between the sexes, has just gone into effect in Massachusetts. The first conviction under the new act took place last week, and it is a curious illustration of social impartiality that the culprit was a young colored fellow, while scores of white men, more amenable to the penality of the law, have been passed over without arrest. He was sent to the House of Industry for two months, the customary first sentence for women convicted under the old law.

THE old slave holding leaders in Congress used to bluster a great deal and crack their whips over the insubordinates, but they always maintained their domineering attitude. The new Democratic leaders bluster for a few moments with as much insolence as their predecessors, but they then cower like whipped curs, and catch the crack of the lash over their own backs instead of swinging the whip over the others. It was impossible even to respect the woman-whippers who formerly domineered over Congress; but, compared with the dirty cravens who now flourish in their stead they were as giants compared with dwarfs.

WHILE the exports of grain from Philadelphia have been largely increased of late, and promise to continue to do so, the merchants of that city have, practically speaking, only the Pennsylvania Railroad available for their supply, the other roads having no elevator facilities. Hence, the merchants engaged in the grain trade are discussing quite earnestly the necessity of having increased terminal capacity for the discharge of car grain both into elevators and out of them into vessels. There is also a movement on foot among the parties interested to construct a grain elevator at the terminus of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, by which the port will secure, through its connections, another through route to the West and a storage and transfer elevator for its sailing and ocean steamers and vessels. The same definite action at an early day will be taken, there are now indications. Certainly it would be a great disideratum for the grain trade and for the port.

JUDGE PETIT, of the Supreme Court of Indiana, being in Lafayette, lately, while a street preacher was addressing a crowd in the public square, approached the preacher and denounced him in the most profane and filthy language, scoffed at religion, and sneered at CHRIST as "a bastard." The preacher fell on his knees, and uttered a fervent prayer for the "abusive and misguided man," whereupon the Judge foamed with rage, and tried to attack the preacher with his cane, but was prevented. The *Courier* remarks that Lafayette never beheld a more disgraceful scene. This eccentric Judge, the Indianapolis *Journal* says, has long been noted for his gross ignorance of law, dissipation, profanity and violent temper. But the great Democratic reform party of Indiana regard him as a shining light, and knew exactly his qualifications and their own requirements when they nominated him for re-election. This is the practical proof which Indians Democrats are so fond of as regard for dignity, decency and purity.

COLONEL FELLOWS, a Tammany lawyer and office holder, who, although born and educated in New York, left his home in that State, and took an active part in the rebellion, and who has neither by word nor deed since repented his disloyalty to his country, has impudently thrust himself forward as the orator on Independence Day at Seneca Falls, New York. The committee of arrangements accepted his offer without knowing his antecedents, and now the military companies and the Grand Army refuse to turn out unless his name is withdrawn, while many others have also withdrawn their support from the contemplated celebration. What the result will be remains to be seen. The same man "volunteered" his services to speak on the occasion of the dedication of the ELLSWORTH monument, but was afterward compelled to decline on account of the indignant state of the public feeling. General SHERIDAN hit the nail on the head with reference to matters of this nature, in his remarks at the recent army reunion in Philadelphia. He said:

"The minute a man says he is sorry he rose up against the Government in war, then I am willing to extend charity, but when I hear men saying they are still hostile to the Government, then I have no charity to extend to them."

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

The Chicago *Tribune*, which is a hard-money paper, admits frankly that the Resumption act, so far as the matter of fixing a day for resumption is concerned, is a flat failure. It says that the act of Congress which contains the clause naming a day for resumption, so far as it relates to "resumption," was a very harmless piece of legislation. It declared that the United States will resume specie payments January 1, 1879, but provided no practical means for carrying that declaration into effect. It adds:

"The act assumed further and future legislation, even to the extension of the time named for resumption. Without further legislation the act is a dead letter, and under it there will be no more resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, than would take place if no such act had ever been passed. The act was purely a piece of sentimentalism. It was passed at the time to direct public opinion to the desirableness of specie resumption. It was a plan of resumption, with the plan left out. Its enactment was seized upon by demagogues as a measure for positive resumption at the time fixed, and as the bill had no special friends, and there was nothing in it to defend, the Resumption act has become a mammoth scarecrow, threatening the country with all manner of evils. It is a matter of supreme indifference whether the act be repealed or not, except so far as the repeal may quiet the alarm of many needlessly-disturbed people. There is at present no means on hand by which the Government can undertake to resume specie payments. It has not the gold, in whole or in part, and no means have been provided for obtaining it."

This is a concession that the act may as well be repealed, since no one is bold enough or foolish enough to present a plan for carrying it into effect. It is useless to stand by an act which cannot execute itself; and as the further maintenance of it can only serve as a menace to the business of the country there is no reason for longer hanging on to it. The clause in the Finance bill which fixed a day for resumption was a piece of legislative buncombe, and while the repeal of it can do no harm it will serve to quiet the apprehensions which it has, from the first, aroused.

We have all along contended that resumption can never be brought about by a mere legislative *ipse dixit*. It will come in its own time and in its own quiet way. The country must work up to it, gradually, and the trade of the country must have time to adapt itself to it.

We are not, therefore, alarmed at the probability of the passage, by Congress, of a bill to repeal the resumption clause. The country will be the gainer by it to the extent of the relief that will be given by a postponement of the fruitless effort to force resumption at a given date, but it will not solve the financial problem, nor contribute in any way to its elucidation. It will simply remove a disturbing element, and leave the whole financial question where it was before the Finance bill was passed.

The present House does not propose to establish any financial policy, because the Democratic party has none and is unable to agree upon one. There is not enough statesmanship in the whole party to unravel the tangled financial skein; and hence it contents itself with proposing to repeal a paragraph in a law some three years old which paragraph, according to the paper we have quoted from, is a dead letter and a pure piece of sentimentalism. That is about all the people of the country have to expect from that source.

AMONG the Confederate officers now in Congress is General W.H. FORNEY, of Alabama, and he has been foremost among those who have insisted upon "investigating" everything. A lady correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* states that early in the autumn of 1864 this General Forney was in charge of the Union prisoners at Camden, Arkansas, required them to work on the fortifications at Camden, and gave orders that they should be permitted to drink only once in the day, when they were to be driven down to the river. Many went to the work fasting, not being able, in consequence of the meager supply of cooking utensils, to prepare their scanty breakfast before sunrise, which was the time for going to work. These were among General FORNEY'S orders: "If any prisoner lags, shoot him; if he refuses to work, 'bug and hog' him, and, still refusing, shoot him. Prisoners working under these conditions were stricken down with fever and carried back to the prison, insensible, to die. The writer of the letter says:

"The husband of the writer of this article, a thoroughly Union man, was then confined in this prison, and was daily living with rebuffs of various kinds from different officers, she had, by persistence, obtained an order from Colonel E. P. Turner, General Magruder's Adjutant, for her husband's removal to the hospital. General Forney coming into the office as the Colonel was leaving, demanded to see the paper. He went out of the commandant of the post, one Colonel R. G. Shaver, and gave orders if her husband was removed he should have irons on his ankles and a twenty pound ball attached thereto, and a guard placed over him; and this, too, when he was so low that the surgeon pronounced his recovery doubtful. In agony of grief and despair she plead for mercy for her seemingly dying husband. Callous to all entreaty he secured her he had no mercy; that her husband was to be tried for his life, and, as he said, guilty of treason. That it was necessary to make an example of some one, and it might as well be her husband as any one else. The charge against him on giving evidence to escaped Federal prisoners. This debased scion of chivalry did not deem it beneath him to add insult to this brutality, telling her to go to see her husband and get some one else! And then, to prevent further appeal and render her absolutely helpless in mitigating her husband's suffering, she found, on arriving home, an officer with an order for her own arrest, forbidding her to leave her premises under pain of close confinement. This, too, by General Forney's order."

This incarnate fiend is a model Democrat, and the lady from whom we have quoted well says that "Democratic supremacy means a committal of our Government, the personal safety of white and colored Republicans at the South, to just such ruffianism and mercy as above described."

A RECENT number of the Binghamton *Republican*, in an article on "the popular vote," points out the riskiness of the present method of counting the Presidential vote. It prints a table showing that the majority of the American people have four times had their will thwarted by the cumbersome machinery of the electoral college, owing to the advantage which the smaller States have in the college through their disproportionate number of votes. The twenty-eight smallest States—with a population of 17,561,778 out of 38,555,983 for the whole Union—have 192 electoral votes, a considerable number beyond the required majority. Then, again, in case of a failure of the people to elect, the House is to do the work, but in each State is entitled to one vote only, no matter how large or how small it be, and as a majority of States thus elect, it becomes possible for the less to be superior to the greater, or for the representatives of ten millions of the people to give a President to the whole forty-four millions. We append the table compiled by the *Republican*, embracing the figures for the past forty years:

	Popular.	Electoral
1836.		
Martin Van Buren	761,549	170
All others	736,056	124
1840.		
W. H. Harrison	1,275,011	234
M. Van Buren	1,128,702	60
1844.		
James K. Polk	1,337,243	170
All others	1,301,302	105
1848.		
Zachary Taylor	1,360,099	163
All others	1,220,482	127
1852.		
Franklin Pierce	1,601,474	254
All others	1,542,403	42
1856.		
James Buchanan	1,838,169	174
All others	1,215,798	122
1860.		
Abraham Lincln	1,866,352	180
All others	2,810,501	124
1864.		
Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	213
All others	1,808,725	21
1868.		
Ulysses S. Grant	3,596,397	214
Horatio Seymour	2,709,613	80
1872.		
Ulysses S. Grant	3,597,878	300
All others	2,889,795	74

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* very earnestly and justly condemns the repudiation of town bonds in certain parts of the country; a practice which becomes all the more objective and alarming when we see, as in Bates county, Missouri, a hundred guns fired by way of rejoicing over the release of an indebted township without payment of its debt. It would be the part of wisdom for all concerned to look anew into the value of any supposed securities of that class in their possession, with which are connected expectations or hopes of payment. The *Journal* says:

In New York, the courts are bound by decisions which are in conflict not only with those of the United States Supreme Court, but with those of other States. In regard to the New York doctrine the United States Supreme Court, in the recent case of the town of Venice, plaintiff in error, vs. Murdock, decided in October term, 1875, decorously said: "We think it is not supported by the soundest reasons." Indeed, the Court of Appeals itself has indicated a wish to abandon the position to which it has committed itself. Its ruling was, in Starin *vs.* the town of Genoa, that under the act of April 16, 1853, the onus was on the bondholder to show, in a suit against the town, that two-thirds of the resident taxables had given their written assent to the creation of its bonds. The bonds of Venice were issued under the same act, and the Supreme Court held that the recital on the bonds that the assent of the taxables had been given was conclusive against the town. The most direct consequence of this conflict is that the same bonds are subject to a different rule of law in the hands of a resident of the State, and in those of a non-resident; the latter enjoying the benign and equitable rule established by the Federal court, and the citizen being exposed to the loss of his property from a risk against which it would be hardly possible to guard except by keeping aloof altogether from the investment.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* calls the attention of the colored men in this district to the vote of Mr. HOPKINS in behalf of the pay bill which excludes colored men from the army henceforth. It says:

At the last election for members of Congress in this State, the Democrats elected a majority, by reason of the fact that many Republicans supported the Democratic candidates because of dissatisfaction with the work of Congress and the depressed condition of labor. In the Twenty-second district of Pennsylvania large numbers of the colored men voted for Hopkins, and he was elected. He has recently rewarded them for their support. The Army Reduction bill introduced by the rebels passed last week, and by it the four colored regiments are abolished. Mr. Hopkins voted for the bill. His hatred of the "nigger" destroyed all feeling of gratitude for their timely support. The old instinct of the Knoxfield Democrat was too much for him, and he was led by the nose by the Southern gentry, who never can be reconciled to the necessity of treating all citizens alike. On every question affecting the rights of the negro the Democratic party will in the future, as in the past, be found voting as a unit. We wonder if the colored voters of Allegheny county will remember this fact when the time arrives for the exercise of a privilege they would not now possess if the Democrats had remained in power? Talleyrand defined gratitude to be a "lively expectation of favors yet to come." If that be true, it might not be possible for the colored people of the West-will repeat the folly of two years ago, but we hope not, in the light of their present experience and for their own good.

Our contemporary need not be afraid of the colored men of the West. They cannot be betrayed a second time into voting for an old bunker who cannot get away from the old Bourbon hatred of the black race. There is an old adage which says that "if a man cheats me once it is *his* fault; if he cheats me twice it is *mine*." HOPKINS will not get that second chance.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Jake Thompson doesn't like that $2,000,000 joke of Secretary Chandler.

The marketing of cattle continues large from Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

A Drop of Cincinnati took A Drop too much and now languishes in jail.

The Democratic welkin resounds with the echoes of opposumian cat-calls.

A eucalyptus tree in Houston, Texas, grew over nine inches in five days recently.

"Cash and the Candidate!" is the platform on which the New Jersey Democracy stand.

Olebilliallen thinks that a green old age should be devoted to the cause of greenbackery.

They are discussing "Vanderbilt's terminal facilities" in a personal sense, in New York.

The Cincinnati Convention will be held in the Exposition building, which will hold 7,000 people.

The ocean steamship business now, for the first time in a long while, may be considered prosperous.

This is the last day on which applicants for the Republican Presidential nomination can be entered.

Nantucket, Mass., is going into the cotton-raising line. Hope she'll make a whaling business of it.

The burned district of Quebec has commenced to arise and shake itself like a Phœnix from its ashes.

The more the Centennial increases in interest the greater the exodus of "patriotic" Americans for Europe.

The Australians have started the cultivation of sugar cane, as they find it pays even better than planting corn.

The English opera season at the New York Academy of Music come to a sudden end. Cause: high notes, no liquidation.

Mail accounts from England to the 28th instant foreshadow a speedy resort to short time by manufacturers and spinners.

A jury in Boston has awarded $19,300 damages to a man whose estate was injured by a sewer constructed by the city.

"Pull down the blinds." The Iowa Legislature has passed a law prohibiting the use of blinds and screens in liquor saloons.

"There are many prominent men on the ground at Cincinnati." There will be more of them on the ground a week hence.

Cum grano. A man in the Black Hills reports having seen $700 taken out of the mines in ten hours' sluicing on the Dead Wood.

Nothing will be received for exhibition at the Centennial after to morrow, except live stock, vegetables, fruits, plants and the like.

Among the pottery exhibited in the Chinese Department is a soup bowl made of bronze metal and enameled, which is 4,000 years old.

Out in Brockport, Ind., they have a young lady who works in her sleep, and recently ripped and partially made a dress without waking.

Good breeding characterizes Colorado beetles, for a pair of 'em will reproduce themselves to the number of sixty millions in a single season.

The Presbyterian Church of Canada, now in General Assembly at Toronto, has decreed that organs may be introduced for the use of congregations.

The Washington *Chronicle* is doing a good thing by ferreting out and exposing the ten per cent. Shylocks who feast upon the Government clerks.

Landis is now sued for $50,000 damages for causing the death of Carruth. Hasn't this poor, helpless, crazed creature been persecuted sufficiently?

Co-operative building societies in Canada are very thriving institutions. Real estate valued at nearly $43,000,000 is mortgaged by them for various loans.

The new House Doorkeeper is making arrangements to dispose of a large number of the assistants who were placed in position by the "biger man than old Grant."

The liquor raid in New York city last Sunday had the usual success—front doors were closed but the back doors were kept open, without any attempt at concealment.

A new apparatus for killing people has just been invented in San Francisco. It is briefly described as "a mitrailleur, shooting eight hundred bullets a thousand yards a minute."

The ratio of illiteracy to the total population in Massachusetts is larger than in any other New England State, being rather over one in every twenty. This is a sad disclosure.

Monster men-of-war are nothing new, as the Scotch fleet in the time of James IV. included a ship called the Great Michael, whose sides were ten feet thick and composed of solid timber.

The Methodist Episcopal hymn book is to be revised, in order that antiquated songs may be omitted and the many very spiritual hymns of Bonar and other poets of the present day inserted.

The weekly death-rate of St. Louis during the last three months has been only one for every eleven thousand inhabitants, said to be less than the death-rate of any other large city in the world.

A new industry has sprung into existence on Long Island. The poor are getting ten cents a quart for all the potato-bugs they catch. As the bugs are numerous, the dimes are a steady harvest.

The Boston and Providence Railroad Company are strewing a part of the roadbed of their line with oyster shells for the purpose of laying the dust. The experiment has thus far resulted successfully.

Yale College has followed the lead of Harvard and opened an examination office in Chicago for those applicants for admission into her classes who do not wish to incur the expense of a trip to New Haven.

An Oriental Order of Humility, the chief object of which appears to be the conferring of high sounding titles upon insignificant people, has been established in the South. Jeff. Davis is an honorary member.

The situation in Texas is thus summed up by one of the local papers: "The gentle snap of the frolicsome revolver is becoming quite promiscuous, and the gentle buzz of the bullet rivals the bee that bumbleth and the mosquito that hummeth."

THE TICKET.

What the Press Say of the Nominations.

[From the Allegheny Mail, June 8th.]

The ticket, taken as a whole, is generally acceptable and will command the support of the party. Russell Errett, Esq., for Representative in Congress for the Twenty-second district, is regarded generally as a most excellent selection. A life time of honest toil in his district, where he has filled many responsible positions of trust, with not a stain upon his reputation, is a warrant in these times of peculation and robbery which is as rare as it is honorable to the man in public life. Mr. Errett is a staunch, reliable Republican, well posted on all the political questions of the day, and possessing the experience and ability as a legislator to guard and advance the financial, commercial and manufacturing interests of the wealthy and industrial district which he will be called upon to represent. Besides, he is a gentleman of unexceptionable habits and the loftiest integrity. Equally fortunate is the choice for the Twenty-third Congressional district on this side of the river. The *Mail* has heretofore spoken in unqualified terms of the personal fitness and commanding abilities of Thomas M. Bayne, Esq., to represent in Congress this community. His ripe scholarship, broad and liberal views, consistent devotion to Republican principles, and intimate acquaintance with the business wants of this locality, render Mr. Bayne a most suitable person to look after the interests of the district. In both of these nominations, the conventions have evidently chosen the strongest men, and whose election is assured beyond a reasonable doubt. The Legislative nominations include many good names.

[From the Johnstown Tribune, 8th.]

Major Russell Errett was, on Tuesday, nominated for Congress in the Twenty-second district, over General Negley, by a vote of 85 to 48, which was afterward made unanimous on motion of John D. Bailey, Esq., who had nominated General Negley, after which Negley arose and said "I bow with profound respect and obedience, to the will of the convention," which settles that he will not be an independent candidate, and insures the election of Major Errett by a rousing majority. Colonel Bayne was nominated in the Twenty-third district without opposition, and we will hardly find any but the common enemy to fight, his election is assured, and thus Allegheny will redeem herself, and do her share toward displacing the Confederate Congress, and putting the making of the laws of the country again in Union hands.

[From the Erie Dispatch, 8th.]

The Republicans of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania district have nominated for Congress Russell Errett, editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL and formerly Chairman of the State Central Committee. The Republican nominee for the Twenty-third district is Thomas M. Bayne. Both candidates are able and excellent gentlemen, and will, of course, be elected.

[From the Greenville Advance, June 8.]

We note the fact with pleasure that our old friend and fellow Senator, Hon. Russell Errett, editor-in-chief of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, has been nominated for Congress in his district. He will be elected without serious difficulty.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

The Republicans of Allegheny county have nominated a very strong ticket. Russell Errett is the candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second district, and Thomas M. Bayne in the Twenty-third. The nominees for the Legislature and for the county offices are also excellent. The Republican party is united on the whole ticket, and the result is sure to be a rousing majority in November.

[From the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.]

Russell Errett, editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, has received the Republican nomination for Congress in the XXIIdistrict, and Thomas M. Bayne in the XXIIIth. Both are excellent men and will be elected.

[From the Sharon Herald.]

Russell Errett, editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, was on Tuesday last nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third Congressional district. The district is largely Republican, and his nomination is almost equivalent to an election. He is an honest Republican, and will make an able Representative.

[From the Freeport Journal.]

In the Pittsburgh Congressional district the Republicans have nominated Major Errett, of the COMMERCIAL. Tuff is a most excellent nomination. We congratulate the people down there on their choice. No better selection could have been made. Major Errett has been tried in public position and found true both to his constituents and his manhood.

[From the Lancaster Inquirer.]

Hon. Russell Errett, formerly Clerk of the State Senate, and for several years Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Allegheny county. Mr. Errett is a gentleman of fair ability, and a radical Republican.

[From the Harrisburg Journal.]

Russell Errett, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, and a pioneer anti slavery man, has been nominated for Congress in one of the Allegheny county districts. He will make an energetic and useful member. Even the Philadelphia *Press* is constrained to indorse his integrity.

[From the Hazleton Sentinel.]

General Negley has been defeated as the Republican nominee for Congress in the Pittsburgh district, Russell Errett, Esq., who will undoubtedly carry the field against the Democrats, as it is one of the strongest Republican districts in the State. Mr. Errett is at present Clerk of the Senate and editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. He is a man of sterling qualities, and not whom none of the petty political follies of the day can be urged. As against Negley he is the man whom the people will sustain with the most enthusiasm.

[From the Philadelphia Sunday Republic.]

The Republicans of Allegheny county have made their nominations, and one of the old time majorities is promised for the lucky winners in the political lottery. Russell Errett, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, is the former the well known Clerk of the State Senate and the able editor of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL and the latter a gallant soldier, who has more than once earned the honor he selects to fill responsible positions, are to go to Congress.

[From the Toledo, O., Blade.]

The Republicans of the Pittsburgh, Pa., district, have nominated Russell Errett, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, for Congress, over General Negley, who was a member of the last Congress. Mr. Errett is a most worthy man and a Republican of the most pronounced sort. The writer of this paragraph, when a youthful novice in politics, was familiar with the heroic services of Major Errett in the days which tried the souls of men of that faith. With such men as William H. Burleigh, Dr. William Elder, Reese D. Fiesom, Edward Smith and others, Mr. Errett stood shoulder to shoulder, as they did the work for the great and conquering party, which has just rendered appropriate honor to a veteran worker in the good cause. Though the writer of this is unknown to Mr. Errett, we know that no man in Pennsylvania has done more for the Party and unrequited work for the Republican cause, and the people of the Pittsburgh district will honor themselves by electing him to Congress.

The Allegheny district has nominated Colonel Thomas M. Bayne for Congress. Mr. Bayne is a much younger man than Mr. Errett, but he was well-trained in the fight selecting his father, the Hon. Andrew Bayne, served several years in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1838, and in 1840 he operated actively with Thaddeus Stevens, Joseph Ritner, and other progressive Whigs, in remonstrance against the Democratic and pro-slavery iniquities of their times. Colonel Bayne has made a good record for himself, as a soldier in the war, and as an officer of the law in his native county. Two years ago he was defeated by his own party, but met with the fate so common to our candidates in that "off year." This year both Pittsburgh and Allegheny will make a better report.

PERSONAL.

Two of the principal movers in the recent escape of fifty-three patriots from Australia were Messrs. Dennis B. Cashman and J. Doyle O'Reilly, of Boston.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, sends to the Centennial some cloaks made from the bark of the bread-fruit tree. They look like tissue paper and are as tough as an ulster.

General Sheridan has telegraphed to Mr. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), the well known expounder of the Indian drama, asking him to join the expedition of General Crooke against the Sioux.

A lady in Luxumburg is now prosecuting a man who killed her son in an affair of honor; not for killing him, but for taking away his character by saying that he fought in an unorthodox manner. Agreed to.

Miss Inez Sexton, the plucky little Michigan singer, whose struggle with poverty has made her somewhat famous, received a gift of $100 from an old farmer near Grand Rapids to assist in her studies in Europe.

Dr. Porter, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., has been appointed county historian for Lancaster county for the 4th prox. The task could hardly have been imposed upon a person better qualified to creditably perform it.

Among the persons who gathered in Omaha, Neb., to see the trans-continental train, was an old man who had never seen a locomotive. He went from Rhode Island twenty-five years ago and settled in Nebraska, where he has ever since resided. During the twenty-five years he has never been twenty-five miles away from his country home.

There is much virtue (?) in Lynch law. At Liberty, in Montgomery county, Kansas, two weeks ago, they hung a young man to a tree till he acknowledged stealing a twenty-dollar bill and then gave him one hundred lashes for the theft. Next day the man from whom the twenty-dollar bill had been stolen found it at the bottom of his trunk, where he himself had placed it.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[Continued from First Page.]

that the dispatch is evidence.

Mr. MCMAHON—Yes, it is claimed as evidence, and the whole country is called upon to notice that the House is excluding testimony.

Mr. SPRINGER [to Mr. Garfield]—If it is not claimed as evidence, on what ground do you ask to have it put in the record?

Mr. GARFIELD—On the same ground that the gentleman [Springer] put in a code dispatch condemning Gen. Schenck, only that we do not call this evidence, and you did call that evidence.

Mr. SPRINGER—But General Schenck was heard.

Mr. GARFIELD—Aye, on his sick bed, when he was four hundred miles away from here. Don't make fish of one and flesh of another.

The question was again taken, and this time the Republicans did not withhold their votes. The motion to lay on the table was carried. Yeas—126 nays 91.

Mr. MORRISON then asked leave to offer his resolution, but Mr. HURLBUT objected.

Mr. MORRISON then asked leave to offer a resolution providing that on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week no business of a political character should be considered by the House.

Mr. HOAR—Is any such business possible?

The SPEAKER *pro tem.*—The Chair is unable to decide.

Mr. BLAINE objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. COX having called Mr. Blackburn to the chair, made a report from the Committee of Conference on the bill for the appointment of receivers of national banks. Agreed to.

A large number of members were granted leave of absence.

Mr. WIKE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the issue of bonds by railroads in Kansas predicated on conditional grants of Indian lands in the Indian Territory, in whose hands they are held, and whether the public faith has been pledged for their payment or redemption. Adopted

Adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL called up the concurrent resolution accepting the statue of Ethan Allen contributed by Vermont for the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol, and returning the thanks of Congress to the State for the contribution. Messrs. Morrill and Edmunds made speeches, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. KERNAN moved to take up the House bill relative to the redemption of unused stamps. Division showed but twenty-nine Senators present, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the Senate bill to further the due execution of laws in Colorado. It provides that when Colorado shall be admitted as a State the laws of the United States shall have the same force as elsewhere, and said State shall constitute one judicial district. Passed.

Mr. BANNING, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill reducing the number of the medical corps of the army. Passed. It fixes the number of assistant surgeons at 125, and abolishes the office of medical storekeeper, and in addition to the grades now in the army law provides for four surgeons with the rank of colonel and eight with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Mr. LYNDE reported a bill in relation to immigration. It provides that when any two persons shall file with the collector of any port of the United States an affidavit that on any vessel in said port there are persons prohibited from landing it shall be the duty of said collector to make an inspection and prevent their landing. Passed.

Mr. COX, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, (having called Mr. Sayler (O.) to the Speaker's chair), reported the following bill:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution throughout the country of the paper silver coin now in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and that notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a special fund, separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury, and be issued only upon the retirement and cancellation of a like amount of fractional currency received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States, and said fractional currency when so surrendered, shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund, as provided in the act approved April 17, 1876.

He presented the following statement of the amount of silver issued up to date: For the redemption of fractional currency, $6,144,735; for the payment of currency obligations, $4,855,265; total, $11,000,000. Amount on hand with Assistant Treasurers, &c., $5,011,194; ordered from United States Mint to Assistant Treasurers and depositaries, $2,250,000. That the great demand for change was very great, and that some relief was imperatively demanded by the banks, the people and the manufacturing interests. It was a matter impossible to obtain change, either silver or fractional currency, to meet pay rolls of manufacturing establishments. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded—85 to 35—and then the main question was ordered—yeas 166, nays 76. The bill was then passed without division.

Mr. COX, from the same committee, reported the following bill, originally introduced by Mr. Randall:

That in addition to the amount of subsidiary coin authorized by law to be issued in the redemption of fractional currency, it shall be lawful to coin silver bullion at the several mints and issue through the Treasury and it several offices such coin to the amount of $20,000,000.

SEC. 2. That the silver bullion required for this purpose shall be purchased from time to time at the market rate by the Secretary of the Treasury with any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the resulting coin may be issued in the ordinary disbursement of the Treasury or in exchange for legal tender notes at par; but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this act at the market rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of the coinage and issue or exchange as herein provided, without charge, of the standard dollar or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing law relative to subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion exclusive of such resulting coin shall not exceed $1,000,000.

SEC. 3. That trade dollars shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit, from time to time, the coinage thereof to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE moved to amend the bill by striking out $20,000,000 and inserting $15,000,000.

Mr. MORGAN moved to strike out of the second section the words "or in exchange for legal tender notes at par;" also to strike out the words "or exchange." The amendment was agreed to, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed without a division.

Mr. POPPLETON made a report that the Election Committee in the Massachusetts contested election case had decided that Mr. Frost, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Abbott, the contestant, is.

A minority report with opposite conclusions was presented by Mr. TOWNSEND.

The reports were ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate amendments to the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Mr. LEVY offered a resolution instructing the Special Committee on Louisiana affairs to investigate outrages alleged to have been recently committed in West Feliciana, La. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. KNOTT, the bill prescribing an oath for grand and petit jurors was recommitted.

The Senate bill amending the Bankruptcy bill was passed.

The House then took up the Geneva Award bill, and was addressed by Mr. WILLIS. While he was speaking, a large piece of the thick plate glass which forms the roof fell, but no one was injured.

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The attention of the Speaker being called to the fact that workmen were on the roof, he instructed the Clerk to prohibit absolutely any persons being on the roof during the sessions of the House.

In consequence of this interruption, Mr. Willis did not proceed with his speech.

Mr. WELLS then made a speech on the Geneva Award bill, and the measure went over.

The House soon afterwards adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1876.

SENATE.

Most of the morning hour was occupied in discussing a motion to adjourn over until Thursday, on account of a large number of Senators being absent from the city, attending the Cincinnati Convention. The motion was finally rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 25.

Bills of an important character were called up and discussed, when a division was called for and it was found that no quorum was present. After a delay of half an hour a quorum responded, and the Senate adjourned until Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A joint resolution to modify the treaty with China so as to restrict emigration, was passed.

The Appropriation Committee reported the Army appropriation bill, some ten millions less than the estimates, and with sections reducing force of the army and pay of officers.

Bills introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. LORD, joint resolution recommending an additional amendment to the Constitution providing that officers of the United States, as assessors, postmasters, marshals and collectors (except collectors of customs duties), shall be elected for a term of four years.

By Mr. HAYMOND, providing for the gradual resumption of specie payment, and for the repeal of so much of the Resumption act as fixes the date for resumption January 1, 1879.

On motion of Mr. CALDWELL, of Tennessee, certain testimony affecting Mr. Bridgeland, Consul to Havre, was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

Mr. POPPLETON moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution (with a long preamble), directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the truth or falsity of certain charges and allegations in connection with the legislation of 1869 requiring the principal and interest on Government bonds to be paid in coin, such charges being generally that large sums of money were paid to corrupt public officials and to influence the public press in favor of that legislation. Also, directing the committee to report whether such corrupt action does not invalidate that law, and whether the law was not in violation of the contract under which the bonds were issued, and therefore unconstitutional and void. The vote on motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was—yeas 102, nays 21, no quorum voting, so the motion failed.

Mr. CLYMER, from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, made a report